THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Circulates, through Pennsylvania and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE NO. 339. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 25, 1828. Terms, $2 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WREATH OF FAME.

The conq'ror's crown, the pomp of state,
The warrior's blood stain'd fame,
May proud o'erbearing hearts inflate—
Ambitious minds inflame.

Yet gilded poisons they at best,
Beset with threat'ning snares,
By life's best joys and hopes unblest,
A dream of gaudy cares.

More blest his lot whose stream of life
Untroubled, stainless flows—
Far from the whelming storms of strife,
In calm and blest repose.

No tainted wreaths his brows display,
With scorpion stings entwin'd,
Content to rule, with gentle sway,
The empire of the mind. HARLEY.

ELLEN OF BRISTOL.

Air—the Nun.

Says Edwin to Harry, "I cannot tell why,
But I love the sweet glance of my Mary's blue eye,"
"Your Mary may shine in a cot like a dove,
But she ne'er can compare with the maiden I love:
There are maidens as fair, there are maidens as gay,
But Ellen of Bristol 's the Queen of the day."

"It is gentle and blithe, and the loveliest sky
Can never compare with the hue of her eye;"
"And bright are sweet Ellen's, while dark as the sloe,
With affection they melt and with tenderness glow:
There are maidens as fair, there are maidens as gay,
But Ellen of Bristol 's the Queen of the day."

"Oh! who can but gaze on her soft flaxen hair
And say not that Mary's the fairest of fair?"
"The coy locks of Ellen are graceful, and yet
The raven ne'er boasted a lovelier jet:
There are maidens as fair, there are maidens as gay,
But Ellen of Bristol 's the Queen of the day."

"No maiden such sweetness as Mary possess'd,
While every virtue unites in her breast;"—
"In my heart is her dwelling and constant I'll prove,
For my Ellen is faithful and true to her love:
There are maidens as fair, there are maidens as gay,
But Ellen of Bristol 's the Queen of the day."

S. M. L.

THE SAILOR BOY.

Unmoved upon the deck when storms arise,
And seas ascending kiss the angry skies;
When lightnings flash, and thunders loudly roll,
And bends with awe the most undaunted soul;
When dire destruction howls amid the blast,
And sweeps from off the deck the shatter'd mast;
When the lone sea-bird shrinks amidst the gloom,
And every bolt seems destined for the tomb—
He stands, amidst the appalling rage of storms,
Nor fears contending element's alarms.
Thus fares the sea-boy on the billowy main,
Scorning, when danger offers, to complain;
While fancy urges on his ruptured sight
The scenes of home: with ravishing delight
He clasps a mother, in his longing arms,
Then gives his bosom with affection's charms;
But yet his childhood's haunts are far away,
And long and dire may be the coming day,
Which his fond soul as often brought to view,
Since to his friends he gave the last adieu.

MARINUS.

IMPROMPTU.

Reflecting on this world of woes,
Each day presenting something new,
Before my mind a form arose
Exactly, Miss, resembling you.

Could I advise you as I ought,
Conceiving it would not be vain,
And in one line express my thought,
* * * * * * *
Like you at present are—remain. Red. J.

THE ENTHUSIAST.

Oh! there are those who love to gaze
On midnight sky and moonlit deep,
While dreaming romance fancy plays,
And lone and dark are reason's rays,
As pale lights of the world asleep,
Compared to sol's refulgent blaze.'

And I have felt that passion's power,
While listless of all else beside,
My glowing thoughts would proudly soar,
As stood my feet where smoothly glide
The eternal waves of ocean's tide,
And ranged my eyes where winds subside,
Beyond those orbs which ceaseless shine
Unchanged amid the storm and time,
And thought how trifling mankind are
To those above each beaming star—
How little can their deeds compare
With those forever acted there.

Nor when the zephyr ceased to play
In ripples calm along the shore,
When fiercely flashed the lightning's ray,
And darkly frowning clouds would lour,
When thunders roll'd, when dash'd the spray,
And winds drove waves in dread array,
O'er the deep unmeasured space
And surges flew, did I retrace
My steps to quit the scene, but stood
Gazing upon the angry flood;
And thought no deeds ere virtue dar'd,
With mortal toil and strength had shar'd,
That blazed before ambition's eyes,
And deck'd her sobers in glory's dies;
The fame of Patriot, freeman's friend,
His dear home battling to defend,
I would not do while honour bound,
Though every danger roar'd around,
Could I by this my courage prove,
To win a world's renown or love.

Wild are the thoughts the enthusiast's mind engage,
And warm the picture his young fancy draws,
Who pores till midnight o'er the poet's page,
Of those who blest with liberty and laws,
Their fellow men; and mid the spreading rage
Of anarchy, held high fair virtue's cause.
He sees undim'd their works immortal,
Through all the wrecks of time,
Shine brightly, stamp'd on heaven's high portal,
In characters sublime.

He feels ecstatic fire burn in his breast,
Imagination paints his future years,
His heart's emotions cannot be express'd,
While seems the world in garb elysian dress'd,
And nature all a paradise appears.

Oh! if ever the joys of heaven
To mortals wand'ring here are given,
'Tis in youthful fancy's magic pow'rs,
Upon the open unsuspecting heart,
Ere shadows cloud or dark misfortune low'rs,
Or of reality we feel the smart.
But dangerous and deceptive fancy cheers,
And all illusive are hope's brightest smiles,
"Ignis fatuus" like her light she rears,
Then leaves the wand'rer in life's path beguil'd,
To mourn his lost way, long with fruitless tears.
Torn by anguish, piercing, soon he sees
Legions of hell still traverse God's creation,
Destroying fairest works, and by degrees
Opens a thrilling ear to truth's relation.
His plans frustrated; stung with wily slanders,
In drear despondency all lonely wanders,
Weary of the world to solitude retires,
And when the last faint ray of hope expires,
By reckless desperation driven
He will renounce his breath,
And in the face of frowning heaven
Drown all life's cares in death. MANLIUS.

MARION.

"It was an hour of woe and dread!
When *Marion* in the grave we laid,
And when the stone sunk o'er her tomb
The night return'd with double gloom."

Of all the flowers that bloom, the lily of the valley presents to my mind the most exact image of a fair, young and lovely maiden. Its retiring sweetness, its slender stem and its tender cup, ever ready to receive the sparkling dews of Heaven, continually remind me of some one among the beauties which I know, but more particularly recalls the memory of the innocent and beloved Marion, whom I long since met on the banks of the Hudson. The same retiring sweetness, modest mein and slender frame which ever dwell with that little flower, marked this charming woman. Her eye was bright as the dew drop which nestles in its cup, her complexion as fair, and her soul as pure. But, alas! like that sweet flower too, blighted by the frost, she opened her fond heart to love, and the bitter blast of neglect soon laid her young head low.

Youth needs an experienced protector to save it from folly, to preserve it from injury, and to guide it aright. Marion had lost her kind mother at a time when she most needed her fostering care. While I lingered near her, for I loved the maiden as well because she resembled my Emma, as for her own goodness, there came to the house a young Englishman of fascinating manners, who professed to admire her, and she in her turn became devoted to him. She was then about sixteen, he saw the strength of her affection for him, and resolved to profit by his advantage. Her father was wealthy, and she was his only child. She, of course, inherited all. After a courtship of three months, they were married. On her bridal day she appeared surpassingly beautiful. His manly person was finely contrasted with her delicate frame, and as the holy man pronounced the tie that bound them forever, her heart at least responded to the words she uttered. I left them apparently as happy as their best friends could wish them.

After an absence of six years, I returned to that part of the country, but the scene was changed; her faded eye, her pale and hollow cheek, told her mournful story. Her husband had returned to England, and had taken with him that part of the property of which he could gain possession, and had left this young mother to droop in sorrow. One daughter, of three years old, was her only comfort, and a lovely child it was. "This," she said, "is all for which I wish to live;" but she declined daily, and in two weeks was laid on her bed never again to rise. One morning she sent for me very early, and taking her infant by the hand, passed her other through its silken ringlets. It looked up and lisped out, "Mother why is your hand so cold?" A tear gushed from Marion's eye, but she made no answer; and turning to me, said, "Take this innocent and protect it for its mother's sake, and when it shall have reached the age when men love to gaze upon its beauty, guard well its unsuspecting heart, and let it not fall a victim as its mother has." Then taking from her neck a miniature of her husband, she said, "when my sweet orphan is old enough, give this to her, but, never, never, let her know the sorrows of poor Marion! Do this for your own loved maiden's sake, and her child will bless you." She sobbed o'er her babe, and softly said, "My friend will, he will protect my child, and teach it to serve its God! and oh! may he be enabled to save it from the sufferings of its wretched mother!" She sunk on her pillow, and though life was fast ebbing, she again turned to her loved babe, and with her last breath, sighed, "image of thy idolized father! farewell forever! Her last, her appealing look, pierced me to the soul. I can never forget it. Her wasted form was soon arranged for her cold and final bed, to whence she was decently conveyed, and her little prattler, now mine, mine by the most sacred of promises! I carried to my home. It calls me father, and my wife mother. She is now nearly fourteen years old; and when I look upon her sweet face and remember her fair mother, I tremble and pray that her fate on earth, may be happier than poor Marion's. CREUSA.

THE MISCELLANIST.

LOTTERY MANIA.

The mania for lottery adventuring was never, perhaps, more strongly manifested than in the case of Mr. Christopher Bartholomew, who was once the proprietor of White Conduit House, at Pentonville. Independent of his possessing the freehold of that house, and of the Angel Inn at Islington, he rented land to the amount of 2000*l.* a year in the neighbourhood of Islington and Holloway; and was remarkable for having the largest quantity of hay stacks of any grower in the neighbourhood of London. At that time, he is believed to have been worth 50,000*l.* kept his carriage, and servants in livery; and upon one occasion, having been unusually successful at insuring in the lottery, gave a public breakfast at his tea garden, "to commemorate the smiles of fortune," as it was expressed upon the tickets of admission to this fete champetre. He at times had some very fortunate hits in the lottery, which, perhaps, tended to increase the mania which hurried him to his ruin. He has been known to spend upwards of 2000 guineas in a day for insurance, to raise which, stack after stack of his immense crops of hay have been cut down and hurried to market, as the readiest way to obtain the supplies necessary for these extraordinary outgoings. Having at last been obliged to part with his house from accumulated difficulties and embarrassments, he passed the last thirteen years of his life in great poverty, subsisting by the charity of those who knew him in his better days, and the emolument he received as jury-man of the sheriff's court for the county. Still his propensity to be engaged in this ruinous pursuit never forsook him; and meeting one day in the year 1807, with an old acquaintance, he related to him a strong presentiment which he entertained, that if he could purchase a particular number in the ensuing lottery (which he was not then in a situation to accomplish) it would prove successful. His friend, after remonstrating with him on the impropriety of persevering in a practice that had already been attended with such evil consequences, was at last persuaded to go halves with him in a sixteenth part of the favourite number, which being procured, was most fortunately drawn a prize of 20,000*l.* With the money arising from this extraordinary turn of fortune he was prevailed upon by his friends to purchase an annuity of 60*l.* per annum; yet fatally addicted to the pernicious habits of insurance, he disposed of it, and lost it all. He has been known frequently to apply to those persons who had served him in his prosperity for an old coat, or some other article of cast off apparel, and not many days before he died, he solicited a few shillings to buy him necessaries. He died aged 68, in March, 1809, in a room up two pair of stairs, in Angel Court, Windmill street, Haymarket.

QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA.

ACCOUNT OF THE CONFLAGRATION IN 1803.

In 1803, on the night between the 15th and 16th of March, the workmen observed a thick smoke issuing from some of the lower galleries. It ascended and spread itself through the higher. No fire was seen, no sound of flames was heard, but it was too evident that the mine was on fire below. Some of the workmen, with great intrepidity, endeavoured to reach the scene of the conflagration. It was in vain, they were forced to retreat from one gallery to another, flying before an enemy whom they could not discover; for the smoke, which continued to make its way upwards to the open air, was not merely so dense and suffocating, but so loaded with noxious fumes, and particles let loose from the fossils among which the flames were raging in the bowels of the earth, that no living creature could safely meet it, much less penetrate it.—They were fortunate enough to save themselves above ground, and the idea was adopted of extinguishing the fire by excluding the air. All the passages were closed as near the supposed scene of the conflagration as they could be reached. The two shafts, which lead immediately above ground, were stopped up outside, and plastered over with clay. Five weeks the mine remained thus sealed up, but without effect.—Twice, during this period, the covering above was removed; each time, the enemy was found more furious than before. The flames were heard raging below, with a sound at which the miner still trembles when he relates it; the smoke, burdened with mercurial, and sulphurous exhalations rolled forth from the mouth of the pit, like streams from the jaws of Acheron, striking down every one that came within its reach. It was apprehended that the fire had attacked the upper works, and was thus threatening the final destruction of the mine. As a last resource, the director resolved to hazard the experiment of laying the mine under water. A stream was turned into the perpendicular shaft, and allowed to flow for two days and three nights. During the first day it produced no effect. In the course of the second day, whether it was, that steam, generated by the meeting of the fire and water, was struggling for escape, or that an inflammable air had been produced and kindled by the glowing fossils, of a sudden a subterraneous explosion shook the mountain with the noise and violence of an earthquake. The huts of the miners, situated near the entrance were rent; houses farther off, but standing on the slope, or near the skirts of the hill, started from their foundations, and the panic struck inhabitants, were flying in dismay from the ruin that seemed to threaten their valley. The whole thing must have been splendid; accidental as it was, art could go no farther in imitating nature. In the mine itself, as was afterwards found, the explosion had rent the galleries, thrown down the arched roofs, and torn up the stairs. But the victory was gained; the vapors began to diminish, and, at the end of some weeks, it was possible to venture into the mine. It cost two years to prepare an apparatus to pump out the water. It was carried off into the Idria, and was found to contain only a small quantity of mercury, but a large proportion of vitriolic acid, and so much iron, that the bed banks of the river, were encrusted with iron ochre, throughout its whole course, from Idria, to where it falls into the Lisonzo. At the same time, every fish disappeared from the stream excepting the eel, which seems to bid defiance to every thing except actual broiling or roasting.

Even when the galleries had been cleared of the water, it was impossible to work in them, partly from the heat which they still retained, but still more from the fumes of sublimated mercury, which produced in the miners a violent salivation, accompanied with convulsions and trembling of the limbs. To produce an almost inhuman zeal, high wages were offered to such as would venture into places reckoned the most dangerous, to explore the consequences of the disaster, and collect the quicksilver which had been deposited in large quantities in the galleries. Many purchased this additional pittance with their lives; and altogether, the atmosphere which continued for months to infect the mine was so baneful that it was difficult to muster a sufficient number of healthy men for ordinary operations.—*Brewster's Journal.*

THE PILOT FISH.

It has been asserted, says M. Geoffrey, that the sharks have subject to their empire a very small fish, of the species of the *gadus*: that the latter precedes his master during his voyages, points out to him those places of the sea most abundant in fish, discovers to him the traces of the prey of which he is fondest; and that, out of gratitude for such signal services, the shark, notwithstanding his voracity, lives in good intelligence with a companion so useful to him. Naturalists, always on their guard against the exaggerations of travellers, and not being able to conceive the motives of such an association, have doubted the truth of these facts. It will, however, be seen, that they were wrong: the observations even which I have been able to make, are accompanied with circumstances which, perhaps, never occurred with so many details to any one but myself.

In the month of May, 1798, I was on board the Alceste frigate, between cape Bon and the Island of Malta. The sea was tranquil, and the passengers were much fatigued with the long duration of the calm, when their attention was attracted by a shark, which they saw advancing towards the vessel. It was preceded by its pilote, which kept at a pretty regular distance from each other, and from the shark. The two pilots, directed their course towards the poop of the vessel, inspected it twice from one end to the other, and, after having satisfied themselves that there was nothing which they could turn to their advantage, resumed their former route. During the various movements which they made, the shark never lost sight of them, or rather followed as exactly as if he had been dragged by them.

He was no sooner deserted than one of the sailors got ready a large hook, which he baited with bacon; but the shark, and his companions, had already proceeded to some distance, before the sailor had made all his preparations: he, however, threw the piece of bacon into the sea, at a venture. The noise occasioned by its fall was heard at a considerable distance. The travellers were astonished, and stopped. The two pilots then detached themselves, and went to explore at the poop of the vessel. The shark, during their absence, sported in a thousand ways at the surface of the water, turned himself on his back, then on his belly, and dived to a greater depth, but always re-appeared at the same place. When the two pilots came to the poop of the Alceste, they passed close to the bacon, and no sooner observed it than they returned to the shark, with a greater velocity than they had advanced to it. When they reached him, the latter continued his course. The pilots, one swimming on his right, and the other on his left, then made every exertion to get before him. Scarcely had they done so, when they suddenly returned, and then went back a second time to the poop of the vessel. They were followed by the shark, who was enabled, by the sagacity of his companions, to perceive the prey destined for him. It has been said, that the shark is endowed with a very delicate sense of smelling. I paid a great deal of attention to what took place on his approaching the bacon. It appeared to me that he did not discover it till the moment it was pointed out to him by his guides: it was then only that he began to swim with greater velocity, or rather made a jump to seize it. He detached a portion of it, without being hooked; but, at the second attempt, the hook penetrated the left lip, by which means he was hoisted on board.

It was not till the end of two hours, during which I was employed in anatomizing the shark, that I began to regret that I had not observed more accurately the species which had devoted themselves so readily to the service of this voracious fish. I was assured that some of them might easily be procured, as it was certain they had not quitted the neighbourhood of the vessel; and a few minutes after I was presented with an individual, which I found to belong to the pilot, or *sanfre des marins*, and the *guaternetens* of the naturalists.

It would, no doubt, be curious to enquire what interest can induce animals, so different in their organization, their size, and habits, to form a sort of association? Does the pilot fish, as M. Rose thinks, feed on the refuse of the shark? and has it imposed on itself the painful duties of domesticity, to find protection and safety in the neighbourhood of so voracious an animal?

We recommend to our fashionable beaux and belles, the following card of compliments, which we copy from a foreign paper. It is remarkable for brevity:

A WELSH INVITATION.

Mr. Walter Norton, and Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys' compliments to Mr. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Charles Morgan, and the governess, whose name Mr. Walter Norton, Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys, do not recollect; and Mr. Walter Norton, Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys request the favor of the company of Mr. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Charles Morgan, and the governess, whose name Mr. Walter Norton, Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys do not recollect, to dinner on Monday next week. Mr. Walter Norton, Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys beg to inform Mr. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Charles Morgan, and the governess whose name Mr. Walter Norton, Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys do not recollect, that Mr. Walter Norton, Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys, can accomodate Mr. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Charles Morgan, and the governess whose name Mr. Walter Norton, Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys do not recollect, with beds, if remaining the night is agreeable to Mr. Charles Morgan, Mrs Charles Morgan, and the governess whose name Mr. Walter Norton, Mrs. Walter Norton, and Miss Sandys do not recollect.

Llandillon Castle.

From the Literary Gazette.

A MOTHER'S WISH.

BY MRS. C. B. WILSON.

"Sweet smiling cherub! if for thee
Indulgent Heaven would grant my prayer,
And might the threads of destiny
Be woven by maternal care,—
No golden wishes there should twine,
If thy life's web was wrought by me,
Calm, peaceful pleasures should be thine,
From grandeur and ambition free!

"I would not ask for courtly grace
Around thy polish'd limbs to play,
Nor Beauty's smile to deck thy face,
(Given but to lead some heart astray.)
I would not ask the wreath of Fame
Around thy youthful brow to twine;
Nor the statesman's envied name,
And title'd honours, should be thine!

"Ne'er may War's crimson'd laurels bloom,
To crown thee with a hero's wreath—
(Like roses smiling o'er a tomb,
Horror and death lie hid beneath);
Nor yet be thine his feverish life,
On whom the fatal Muses smile:
The Poet, like the Indian wife,
Oft lights his own funeral pile!

"No!—I would ask that virtue bright
May fix thy footsteps, ne'er to stray;
That meek Religion's holy light
May guide thee through life's desert way,
That manly sense, and purest truth,
A breast Contentment's chosen shrine,
May through the slippery paths of youth,
Unstain'd, untarnish'd, still be thine!

"That Love's chaste flame,—that Friendship's glow,
May kindle in thy generous breast;
That peace (which greatness ne'er can know)
Be thy calm pillow's nightly guest.
Sweet smiling infant! if for thee
Indulgent Heaven would hear my prayer,
Thus should the web of Destiny
Be woven by a Mother's care!"

DEATH OF AMPATA SAPA, AND HER TWO CHILDREN,

Who perished in the cataract of the falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi.—From Major Long's second expedition.

This beautiful spot in the Mississippi is not without a tale to hallow its scenery, and heighten the interest which, of itself, it is calculated to produce. To Wazekota, the old Indian whom we saw at Shakeas, we are indebted for the narration of the following transaction to which his mother was an eye witness. An Indian of the Dacota nation had united himself early in life to a youthful female, whose name was Ampata Sapa, which signifies *the dark day;* with her he lived happily for several years, apparently enjoying every comfort which the savage life could afford. Their union had been blessed with two children, on whom both parents doated with that depth of feeling which is unknown to such as have other treasures besides those that spring from nature. The man had acquired a reputation as a hunter, which drew round him many families, who were happy to place themselves under his protection and avail themselves of such part of his chase as he needed not for the maintenance of his family. Desirous of strengthening their interest with him, some of them invited him to a connexion with their family, observing, at the same time, that a man of his talents and importance required more than one woman to wait upon the numerous guests whom his reputation would induce to visit his lodge. They assured him that he would soon be acknowledged as a chief, and that, in this case, a second wife was indispensable. Fired with the ambition of obtaining high honours, he resolved to increase his importance by an union with the daughter of an influential man of his tribe. He had accordingly taken a second wife without having ever mentioned the subject to his former companion; being desirous to introduce his bride into his lodge in the manner which should be least offensive to the mother of his children, for whom he still retained much regard, he introduced the subject in these words: "You know," said he, "that I can love no woman so fondly as I dont upon you; with regret, have I of late seen you subjected to toils, which must be oppressive to you, and from which I would gladly relieve you, yet I know no other way of doing so, than by associating to you in the household duties, one who shall relieve you from the trouble of entertaining the numerous guests who my growing importance in the nation collects around me; I have therefore resolved upon taking another wife, but she shall always be subject to your control, as she will rank in my affections second to you."—With the utmost anxiety, and the deepest concern, did his companion listen to this unexpected proposal. She expostulated in the kindest terms, entreated him with all the arguments which undisguised love and the purest conjugal affection could suggest. She replied to all the objections which his duplicity led him to raise. Desirous of winning her from her opposition, the Indian still concealed the secret of his union with another, while she redoubled all her care to convince him that she was equal to the task imposed upon her.

When he had again spoke on the subject, she pleaded all the endearments of past life; she spoke of his former fondness for her, of his regard for her happiness, and that of their mutual offspring; she bade him beware of the consequences of the fatal purposes of his will.—Finding her bent upon withholding her consent to his plans, he informed her that all opposition on her part was unnecessary, as he had already selected another partner; and that if she could not see his new wife as a friend, she must receive her as a necessary incumbrance, for he had resolved that she should be an inmate in his house. Distressed at this information, she watched her opportunity, stole away from the cabin with her infants, and fled to a distance where her Father was. With him she remained until a party of Indians with whom he lived, went up the Mississippi on a winter hunt. In the spring, as they were returning, with their canoes loaded with peltries, they encamped near the falls. In the morning as they left it she lingered near the spot, then launched her light canoe, entered into it with her children, and paddled down the stream singing her death song; too late did her friends perceive it; their attempts to prevent her from proceeding were of no avail: she was heard to sing in a doleful voice, the past pleasures which she had enjoyed, while she was the undivided object of her husband's affections: finally her voice was drowned in the sound of the cataract; the current carried down her frail bark with an inconceivable rapidity: it came to the edge of the precipice, was seen for a moment enveloped with spray but never after was the canoe or its passengers seen. Yet it is stated by the Indians that often in the morning a voice has been heard to sing a doleful ditty along the edge of the falls, and that it dwells over upon the inconstancy of her husband. Nay, some assert that the spirit has been seen wandering near the spot with her children wrapped to her bosom. Such are the tales of tradition which the Indians treasure up, and which they relate to the voyager, forcing a tear from the eyes of the most relentless!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STRICTURES

UPON THE

LIFE OF DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

"The lives of other men should be regarded as a mirror, from which we may take an example and a rule of conduct for ourselves." *Terence.*

When a liberal and enlightened foreigner admits that our country is equal in native genius to any other, he cannot but remark at the same time, that judging from the conduct of our countrymen, he should suppose them to be of a very different opinion. They have suffered men of extraordinary talents to waste their energies in unregarded obscurity. They have denied to acknowledged worth its just meed of praise. They have consigned to the shades of neglect, the effusions of superior genius, where they were permitted to remain, until the commendation of an European critic called them forth, and gave them an estimation and importance which they never before possessed. They have feebly supported, treated with indifference, or absolutely neglected works of periodical literature, conducted with ability, whose influence upon the public taste would have been great and advantageous. They have displayed a most reprehensible apathy towards the fame of their intellectual chiefs; little pains have been taken to collect and perpetuate their productions, and as little to preserve and disseminate the leading events of their lives. This is a most injurious and impolitic failing—a stain upon our national character, which we should endeavour to wipe away. It is high time we shook off our mental vassalage, and exhibited some ambition of intellectual distinction. If there be a people whom it becomes beyond all others to exert themselves with earnestness in the cause of literary and scientific improvement, it is the Americans; and this for many and obvious reasons. The spread of knowledge within a few years has been greater than it ever was before; more encouragement has been given to literary application, and more notice taken of men of genius. May this spirit increase. May it be an enduring flame, and not a mere scintillation.

Of David Rittenhouse little is now heard, though he was a man of whom any nation might have been proud, and though he was the greatest astronomer this country has ever possessed. Thomas Jefferson has said of him, that "as an artist, he had exhibited as great proofs of mechanic genius as the world had ever produced." He was the son of a farmer of Norrington in Pennsylvania. His father could give him no higher education than common reading and writing, and intended to bring him up upon the farm: but as the boy displayed great ingenuity in the manufacture of little machines of use and amusement, and particularly in the construction of some wooden clocks, his father changed his mind, and determined to give him an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the clock-making business. Rittenhouse persevered in his new employment, applied himself with great diligence to the study of mechanism, and in a little time was able to profess himself a maker of mathematical instruments. While thus engaged, he resided for some time with his brother-in-law, a clergyman of some learning, who perceived and admired the native powers of his mind, and afforded him considerable assistance in the acquisition of scientific information. He became peculiarly fond of astronomy; his collection of books upon the subject was necessarily small, but he studied them thoroughly; he did not leave them until he had perfectly mastered their contents, and tested their correctness and increased his knowledge as far as he was able, by judicious experiments. Pure in his morals, simple and unassuming in his manners, neither distracted with the cares, nor enervated by the dissipations of the world, he led a life of active retirement; devoting himself exclusively to mechanical and astronomical pursuits, animated by the expectation and gladdened with the reality of success: in these all his hopes and wishes centered, and the height of his happiness consisted in the consciousness, that he was improving to the utmost those faculties with which Heaven had blessed him.

In the year 1768, he finished his New Orrery: the astronomical science and mechanical skill displayed in the fabrication of this machine was highly admired, and received the general applause of the intelligent and discerning. The trustees of the College of Philadelphia, "in consideration of his extraordinary progress and improvement in mechanics and mathematics, astronomy and other liberal arts and sciences," admitted him to the degree of master of arts.

Some time afterwards he communicated to the American Philosophical Society, projections of the transit of Venus, calculated for Halley's tables. These transits are very uncommon; the first one ever beheld was in 1761, and such was deemed its importance by the philosophers of Europe, that Mr. Pingo an eminent French astronomer was sent to the island of Rodcrigo in the East Indies, and the celebrated Chappe De Auteroche travelled to Tobolsk in Siberia, that they might take a correct observation of it. The enterprising and enthusiastic Chappe braved all the severities and perils of a journey through the wildest part of Siberia, in the depth of winter, when his health was but delicate, rather than lose the opportunity of witnessing this extraordinary, and to him most interesting occurrence. In consequence of this communication of Rittenhouse, he and some other gentlemen were appointed by the Philosophical Society to make preparations for an observation of the transit at his house in Norrington. The observation was made on the third of June, 1769; and when the appearance of the planet proved the correctness of his calculations and remarks, it is said to have produced such an effect upon him that he fainted. The record of this observation is preserved in the first volume of the transactions of the society: it was commended for its accuracy by some of the most distinguished votaries of science in Europe; as a similar phenomenon has not appeared since, and as none will appear until the ninth of December, 1874, this observation will continue to be one of the most important in the annals of modern astronomy, and would alone establish the claim of David Rittenhouse to the reputation of a great astronomer.

In 1775, he delivered in his turn the annual oration before the Philosophical Society. The theme was his favorite subject, astronomy. He gave a sketch of its history, remarked upon some of the most important discoveries, and concluded by pointing out some of those defects which still existed. The style of this oration is chaste, lucid, and unaffected, his language is at times elegant, and in his description of the changes that will follow from the procession of the equinoxes, he ever rises to eloquence. When we consider that the author was almost exclusively a self-taught philosopher, we cannot but feel the highest admiration for the sublimity of his genius.

Rittenhouse was made professor of astronomy in the university of Philadelphia, and was for upwards of twelve years treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania, which office he resigned in consequence of ill health. He was afterwards offered the situation of Director of the National Mint, which he declined, being desirous of spending the remnant of his days in the cultivation of those virtues, and in the performance of those religious duties, which can be carried to the highest degree of perfection, and discharged with the greatest fidelity, in a seclusion from the busy scenes, harassing cares, and perplexing turmoils of public life.

Rittenhouse was a sincere patriot. He felt and expressed an ardent attachment to the liberties of his country, and ever exhibited an attention to her best interests. Those who knew him intimately, speak of him as one of the most amiable and philanthropic of men.

It is a most gratifying employment to contemplate the career of such a man as this. Born in the lower walks of life, enjoying only those means of information which are afforded to the children of indigence, obliged to toil on and return, and toil on anew, and again and again to sit down and close the book in doubt and mortifying embarrassment, for the want of some one to direct and explain, yet by indefatigable assiduity, and an abstinence from every thing that would diminish aught from his ambition of improvement, or allure his attention from the darling object of his pursuit, arriving at a proficiency of science to which very few of those who have received the instructions of the best teachers, and enjoyed all the advantages which affluence could bestow, have ever attained. We love to see a man thus filling up the measure of his capacity; to contemplate that restless curiosity—that craving after knowledge—that ceaseless discontent which prevents him from reclining and taking his ease while any thing remains to be achieved; which crowns the grandest and most difficult designs with success, and places its possessors among the master-spirits of the world—the aristocracy of nature!—the only one that should ever be recognized—at least in this republican land.

In tracing the progress of such a man as Rittenhouse, our sources of gratification are many. We admire his mental vigor and industrious application; it presents the picture of a great man in the discharge of the duty which he owes to himself and to society, irradiating the field of science, and increasing the intelligence and advancing the reputation of his country. We admire his modesty, his patriotism, and his moral virtues,—we behold a good man benefiting all who are within the sphere of his influence, and leaving to posterity the invaluable legacy of an excellent example. Such men confer a lasting obligation upon their species. Death does not terminate their usefulness. Long—long after they have been summoned to the land of the blessed, will the recollection of their worth excite the emulation of the young, and cause them "to persevere in running the race which is set before them;" strengthen the virtue, and keep up the zeal of the mature, give them fortitude to withstand temptation, and by calling forth all their energies, enable them to grasp the object of their honorable efforts. The history of the lives of such men should be preserved with care. They should be frequently held up to general observation. Their characters and the first indications of their genius, the privations which they underwent, the difficulties which they surmounted, and the obstacles which they overcame; should be made the subjects of particular comment, and should be appropriately introduced to show the beauty of a moral maxim, the truth of a position, and the excellency of a rule of action, for it is well said that "example is better than precept."

Would that those who have been gifted with uncommon intellects, had always borne in mind, that they lived, not for themselves, not for the present time only, but for ages to come. That every aberration from the path of duty, every violation of the divine and moral law, every sinful indulgence, every uncorrected frailty, might have an injurious influence upon the minds of thousands, when they were mouldering in their graves! We are but too apt to point to the conduct of a celebrated man in excuse or extenuation

of our own misdeeds. Plausibility of moral principle is too frequently the source of it in others. His genius gilds his vices, and throws a fascination over them; his talents and his profligacy appear sometimes to aid and co-operate with each other so peculiarly, that we almost regard the latter as the spring or necessary concomitant of the former, and are consequently inclined to pardon, or induced to admire, and then to imitate, what would otherwise offend and disgust us. The perception of the most acute amongst us is after all but narrow in its range. We can discern the particular bent of the mind, the subjects upon which it delights to expatiate, but we cannot tell from whence it derived its impetus, or what circumstance or train of circumstances have modified it. We can distinguish the diversities of human character, but who with any degree of certainty can trace them to their source? In some instances when the features of a character are strongly marked, the causes of certain qualities very palpable, or where we have the admissions and confessions of the party himself to guide us, we may draw a just conclusion: but in those alone. We are continually deceived by appearances. We perceive the chaplet blooming upon the polished brow, and do not dream that that brow may be throbbing with pain. We gaze upon a countenance beaming with mirth, and forget that all this joy may be assumed, and that its possessor may be experiencing the effects of an ill attempt to drown a consuming sorrow, or stifle the voice of upbraiding conscience, in the uproar of obstreperous merriment. Is it wonderful then, that we should often be attracted by the illusive glare which surrounds the path of the ambitious hero, who is ready to sacrifice the lives, liberties, and property of multitudes at the altar of the idol—self, or that we should sometimes mistake the alloy of talent, for its advantageous associate?

J. B. S.

"THE LOST STAR."—By L. F. L.

A light is gone from yonder sky,
A star has left its sphere;
The beautiful—and do they die
In yon bright world as here?
Will that star leave a lonely place,
A darkness on the night?
No! few will miss its lovely face,
And none think heaven less bright!

What wert thou star of? vanquished one,
What mystery was thine?
Thy beauty from the east is gone:
What was thy away and sign?
Wert thou the star of opening youth?
And is it then for thee,
Its frank glad thoughts, its stainless truth,
So early cease to be?

Of hope?—and was it to express
How soon Hope sinks in shade;
Or else of human loveliness,
In sign how it will fade?
How was thy dying like the song,
In music to the last,
An echo flung the winds among,
And then forever past?

Or did'st thou sink as stars whose light
The fair moon renders vain?
The vast shine forth the next dark night;
Thou didst not shine again.
Didst thou fade gradual from the time
The first great curse was hurled,
Till lost in sorrow and in crime,
Star of our early world!

Forgotten and departed star!
A thousand glories shine
Round the blue midnight's regal car,
Who then remembers thine?
Save when some mournful bard like me
Dreams over beauty gone,
And in the fate that waited thee,
Reads what will be his own.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On behalf of the Young Men of the City of Philadelphia, who are associated for the distribution of the Holy Scriptures.

From a resolution in the Minutes of the Young Mens' Meeting, held on the 10th inst. it will appear, That the distributing Committees are required to visit every family within the limits of the city, whether supposed to be destitute of a Bible or not. This resolution was not passed without some discussion. It was apprehended by many, that more difficulty would be experienced in approaching those who are already furnished with Bibles, than in supplying the wants of the destitute. When the resolution was passed, the Committee of Arrangement were ordered to lay before the public, the *reasons* which were judged to render such a measure necessary, in order that no unfavourable construction may be put upon our conduct in this particular.

In that Bible which we are now about to distribute, we are exhorted to think on those things which "are lovely and of good report," as well as those which are honest and just." We believe that a heady Jacobin spirit, even as to religious matters, is not the spirit inculcated in the Bible. We would be sorry to pull down with the one hand what we build up with the other; and while engaged in distributing the Scriptures, to seem to contravene those principles of sobriety, meekness and inoffensiveness which those Scriptures so often inculcate.

The considerations which prompted us to this measure, are principally two:

1. The impossibility in any other way that presented itself, of effecting the object proposed. The lack of Bibles does not arise, except in a few cases, from an inability to purchase them; and were we to pass by those who are able to purchase them elsewhere, and are therefore supposed to be supplied, many would still be left unpossessed of the Word of Life.—This holds, we admit, more generally of the country than of the city; but we will happily find ourselves mistaken, if it be not partly true of the city. We are the more careful in this matter, because we act not merely for ourselves, but also as guides to our brethren in the interior, and are desirous so to act, that when we are imitated, the object of the Philadelphia Bible Society shall be effectually obtained.

2. It appeared impossible in any other way to succeed effectually, even in regard to the *poor*. Those who are versed in the science of human nature, are aware that *pride* is no exotic in this soil; nor is there any failure in the present generation. Whether it partake of "noble origin," as say some, or be of the nature of those "thorns and thistles," as say others, which the earth at the fall was doomed to bring forth spontaneously, we are not called on at present to decide. If you select the poor as the marked and exclusive objects of some gratuity, you take an effectual mode of preventing many of them from availing themselves of the benefit. For this reason we present ourselves at the "manslon" and at the "hovel," with Bibles for "sale." To the opulent there can exist no possible grounds of offence, when it is known, That the principle object we have in visiting *them* is, that we may obtain a readier and kindlier access to the poor. We take upon ourselves to discharge a duty, arduous and in many respects unpleasant, with no remuneration but a peaceful conscience and "approving Heaven." Our motives and conduct are now set before the public in their true light; and what is kindly meant, we hope will be kindly interpreted.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN B. KENNEDY, Chairman.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11th, 1828.

A DREAM.

I thought me I beheld, as last on the mountain side, a pure bright stream which took its rise at the mountain's brae, and tranquilly meandered through the vale below. Methought it spread around a charm as it flowed on in silent beauty through the moss and sward that lined its sloping banks, for at every turn it met a friend; the flowers as it passed calmly by, smiled on it, and its pure bosom still reflected back their smiles.

I turned me, and methought my eye rested on another stream, whose source was high up the mountain; a while it flowed upon a level ridge, and flowers and sparkling chrystals graced its course, but soon it threw itself, while yet a rivulet, over the steep cliff into the dark glen beneath, and there it struggled, and in struggling, gained strength, till at length through many a narrow dell and broken rock, it gained the vale beneath.

The nature of these streams were different, and yet, methought they seemed as if by nature made for one, for the mountain stream grew brighter as it flowed towards the other, and it roared no more, but murmured as it were in gladness to meet with one, so pure, so bright, and beautiful. They flowed beside each other, and the calm stream seemed glad to show upon its placid brow, the mountain's picture, for it was the rough stream's birth place, and the rough stream scarcely murmured, for it had changed its nature, and aimed at mingling with its quiet mate, and leave its rocky course forever.

They were not one, and yet they seemed as one, for where one circled round some gentle hill the other followed, and they seemed happy, for they bent their course together. But the fair stream flowed upon a different manor, and its lord would not let its bright waves mingle with the mountain tide, so he walled it, that it might flow no longer, and though it wished to keep its course it could not, it swelled till its heart almost burst, but yet it murmured not—but nature triumphed, for it could not pass the wall nor regain its course, and in the fullness of its heart it overflowed the bank and poured its pure stream into bosom of the now calm flowing mountain flood, and they became as one, and all that lived upon the manor (save that one lord) were glad, for they had marked the streams and wished that it might be. But he had lost the calm stream that he prided in, and where he might have drawn them both to him, he lost his own.

I awoke, and reflecting upon this my dream, I thought how useless and unfeeling, like the lord of the manor, was the attempts of parents from mercenary motives, or from mere caprice, to keep hearts whose affection had been long tried asunder, and consign those to misery who left to themselves would be contented and happy—besides, in all probability losing to themselves forever the lose of one, when by acting differently, they might secure that of both.—*Derham's Works.*

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

Welsh says, the grand *Fancy Ball*, of the City Dancing Assembly, took place on Thursday evening. A great concourse appeared in Third Street, between eight and nine o'clock, in order to see the dresses as the invited ascended the steps of the hall. Upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen, many of them in elegant and various costumes shone in the ball-room, and produced a more brilliant scene than any of the kind which has ever been witnessed here, or perhaps in any part of the United States. Taste and decorum marked the great diversity of imitative attire; refined judgment and talent were indicated in not a few examples. The dancing was as spirited as usual, and continued until three or four o'clock yesterday morning.

The invention of *Lithographic printing*, has so facilitated the art of forgery in London, that the bankers are constantly in danger of taking spurious Bills of Exchange. A person's signature has recently been so exactly copied, that the writer did not know which of the two was the genuine bill.

The Infant School lately established in this city, having proved a very useful institution, and having given great satisfaction both to the parents of the pupils, and to the citizens generally, who have witnessed its operation, the Managers are desirous to extend the benefits of the system, to a portion of the community less favoured, in many respects, than those at present enjoying its advantages, and particularly standing in need of opportunities for early education. They have, therefore, determined to ask the aid of the public, in founding a school for coloured children, on the plan of their present establishment. It is not their intention to appropriate any part of the funds now in their hands, to this object, but they wish to obtain, from the benevolence of their fellow citizens, the means of accomplishing the proposed undertaking. A committee has been appointed to carry into effect the design of the Managers, for which purpose subscriptions and donations will be received by the following ladies:

Mrs. THOMAS LATIMER, No. 220 Arch street.
Mrs. ROBERTS VAUX, No. 316 Arch street.
Mrs. SAMUEL MOORE, No. 183 Pine street.
Mrs. PEARSALL, No. 218 Arch street.
Miss ENGLES, No. 222 Pine street.
Miss KITTERA, No. 140 Walnut street.
Miss DAVIDSON, No. 263 Walnut street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

On Saturday afternoon, Messrs. M'Lean and Metzker brought before the Mayor, several boys, between 10 and 14 years of age, charged with riotously fighting and mobbing in the open streets. It seemed that the scene of action was near Arch and 8th street, in the vicinity of several Engines and Hose houses, and that these boys had taken sides and formed parties in favor of and against certain Engine and Hose Companies. Disputes finally ran so high among the infatuated young Hectors, that nothing but a pitched battle, with clubs and stones, would allay their passions. Accordingly, it began on Saturday afternoon at the corner of Arch and 8th street, about 3 o'clock, between the "Washington" and Assistance," and raged without intermission until about 5, when the Police of the City interfered and parted the combatants. It was thought that two or three hundred boys were engaged in the fight. Five were bound over to keep the peace and pay the cost. The Mayor read a serious and wholesome admonition to the crowds of boys that had followed the prisoners and filled the office. He told them plainly that if another such disgraceful mob should take place, he would bind over all the perpetrators that could be caught, to take a public trial for a *Riot*. The Constables were charged to keep a good look out.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Mr. Earl has placed in his gallery of paintings, two of the finest prints in mezzotinto, that we recollect to have seen for a long time. The one is *Belshezzar's Feast*; and the other, *Joshua commanding the sun to stand still*. They were drawn and engraved by Martin, and we know not which most to admire, the genius of the painter or the execution of the engraver. The designs are grand, and the numberles figures and groups are characteristic and spirited. It would take a connoisseur a day at least to examine all the beauties in these fine prints, we shall therefore not attempt to point them out in the short compass of a paragraph.—*Aurora.*

The following is stated in a report from the Post Master General, to be the nett amount accruing at each post office in each State and Territory of the United States for the last year:

New York,	$229,794 72
Maine,	26,143 01
New Hampshire,	13,250 54
Vermont,	13,554 93
Massachusetts,	88,930 44
Rhode Island,	13,397 22
Connecticut,	30,160 13
New Jersey,	16,227 41
Pennsylvania,	127,821 51
Delaware,	4,834 10
Maryland,	59,335 38
Virginia,	71,536 76
North Carolina,	27,571 81
South Carolina,	46,402 00
Georgia,	42,524 24
Ohio,	32,309 15
Kentucky,	25,378 26
Tennessee,	17,990 78
Alabama,	10,164 95
Mississippi,	10,314 87
Louisiana,	28,763 92
Indiana,	5 070 56
Illinois,	2,856 55
Missouri,	6,032 94
Michigan Territory,	2,284 41
Arkansas Territory,	1,046 49
Florida Territory,	2,698 67
District of Columbia	16,586 55
Grand Total,	$988,676 10

Our ice merchants are under serious apprehensions that they will not be able to fill their ice-houses this winter. There is very little doubt, however, that the month of February will manufacture sufficient for the supply of this needful article. Should this not be the case, we may have the novel spectacle of ice being sold by the pound, and imported from the north, as at New-Orleans. Our northern neighbours are recommended to keep a close look out for this branch of trade.

Of all the reasons assigned for stopping papers, the following are the most singular, from the Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette:

It gives us pleasure to state, that *five* subscribers have been added to our list since last Saturday, to supply the place of the two, who discontinued on account of our publishing articles against intemperance.

The Albany Argus of Saturday contains the annual report of the Treasurer of New York, giving a statement of the balance in the Treasury, with a summary of the receipts and payments of the last official year ending the 30th November, 1827. The receipts are stated to have been $1,705,377 39; the payments $1,968,346 73.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

At an annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association of New York, on Friday evening, there were present about six hundred merchants' clerks, and from three to four hundred merchants. The means and prospects of usefulness which the institution possesses are represented as highly gratifying.

The grand jury at New York completed their labors on Friday week, and were discharged by the court. The application of Mr. Maxwell, for a bill of indictment against Mr. Mc Coun, Colonel Decatur and Mr. Eckford, for an alledged concern in sending him a challenge, was dismissed; and they will of course be discharged from their recognizances.

A SEASONABLE HINT.

A shrewd observer once said, "that in walking the streets of a slippery morning, one might see where the good natured people lived, by the ashes thrown on the ice before their doors."

If the farmer thinks it his duty, as well as his interest, to take care of his very cattle, and see them well housed, how much more incumbent is it upon the rich to look after their poor fellow-creatures and see what can be done to secure them the common necessaries of meat, clothes and fire.—The greater enjoyment of which man is capable, results from the consciousness of having furnished the means of enjoyment to others.

Mr. Lewis Wernwag, of Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, has set in motion, at his valuable saw-mill, a machine for cutting plastering laths, sash-stuff, &c. By this improvement, 1000 laths can be sawed in an hour, of such uniformity of size as to make every one fit for use. They will cause a vast saving, both of labour and expense, requiring less mortar, and enabling the workmen to make a true wall without the use of straight edge, float, &c. Mr. W. contemplates applying the improvement also to the making of shingles.

OESOPHAGATOMY.

The Massachusetts Spy gives a description of a successful operation, performed by Dr. Blood, for relieving a valuable cow belonging to Judge Paine, which was choked by a large frozen turnip. It was found that it would be dangerous to attempt to force it down, and it was removed by cutting from the side of the œsophagus, and taking it through the incision.—The wound was closed by sewing it up, and in two or three days the cow was able to eat and has been since doing well.

HARD CASE.

We copy the following from the New York Daily Advertiser, of Saturday.

"We mentioned yesterday the acquittal of Mr. Redmond, from the charge of having uttered the forged check in the name of the Messrs. Howland, at the Union Bank. This is a case of peculiar hardship and severity. Mr. Redmond was arrested upon the evidence of a most profligate villain, and after having been broken up in his business, and suffering an imprisonment of nearly three months, with great and irreparable injury to his reputation, he has established his innocence, we think, by the most satisfactory evidence."

THE LAW'S DELAY.

The Circuit Court is now in session in New York, with a calendar of upwards of four hundred causes; and in the court of Common Pleas, suits which have been noticed for trial, from time to time, for the last four terms, still remain unreached. In the court of Chancery, many cases, reached and argued nineteen months ago, (so great has been the accumulation of intermediate business) still remain unsettled.

The Western Register states that the emigration to the Wabash this season has been much greater than could reasonably have been anticipated—the people have been favored with health—the harvests have been abundant—and our navigation has been such as might have enabled steamboats to visit us during almost every month in the spring, summer and autumn—flat boats have passed downwards to profit by the fall markets—our country has made rapid progress in agriculture—the erection of mills, extensive distilleries, &c.

The U. S. ship of the line *Delaware*, Capt. Downes, left Annapolis Roads on Sunday morning, and proceeded down the Chesapeake with a fine north west wind. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following note of the dimensions of this fine ship, which are also said to be those of the North Carolina. "From the end of jib-boom to the end of ring-tail boom, 329 feet. Height, from keel to the top of poop deck, 53 feet: from keel to moon-sail mast head, 253 feet; breadth of beam from outside to outside, 55 1-2 feet; number of guns 96— of heavy calibre.

NEW THEORY.

The Boston Traveller says, we understand that a gentleman of this city is preparing for the press a treatise upon the remarkable appearance in the Heavens some time since of the *Aurora Borealis*. By his theory, which is wholly original, it would seem that those brilliant phenomena, are occasioned almost entirely by the eruptions of Mount Hecla, and the neighbouring volcanoes, in Iceland.

The Gloucester Telegraph mentions that a *borer*, a species of worm very destructive to the fishing craft, was taken from a boat and found to be 12 inches in length. The hole was as large as the bowl of a tobacco pipe, while the insect was not larger than the stem. Its head was so contrived that it could bore a hole, from one half to an inch in diameter, and had some resemblance to a screw auger, playing but half round, returning and cutting each way the pith passing through the body of the worm.

ANOTHER WARNING.

We are informed by a correspondent in Southborough, that on the 7th ult. Doct. B——, of that town, received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Sir—I consign my remains to be dissected at discretion, at the Medical College.

Cause—Tedium Vitæ, or a certain cure for intemperance has induced me to effect it. No obsequies is asked. In the Pine Grove near Mr. E. Flagg's I shall be found. ——"

The signature we purposely omit. On examination, the body was indeed found in the place pointed out. It appeared in evidence, that he drank about a quart and half a pint of rum at once, which produced insensibility and apoplexy, followed by death in about 24 hours; thus adding another victim, sacrificed at the shrine of intemperance, and, affording another warning to those who are addicted to similar habits.—*Mass. Spy.*

SQUIRRELS.

The Old Hampshire Post says, we have been often much amused by the ceaseless activity of the common gray squirrel, labouring from morning till night, with untiring assiduity in the revolution of his rotary cage. It was never supposed that this restless industry could be directed to any profitable results, or that this little favourite could be made to bear a part in the operation of productive labour. Mr. A. S. Hughes, an ingenious gentleman of this town, and a trader, has accomplished this object, and given a very pleasing and original specimen of the union of the utile cum dulci. He has a common cylindrical cage, with wire bars, about three feet in diameter, to the axis of which, four feet long, are connected some small brass wheels, which move the machinery of a coffee or pepper mill. Three squirrels are usually employed in the labour of this novel treat mill, though we have seen a single one turn the wheel with apparent ease. The power of each squirrel in the wheel is estimated by Mr. H. at 65 lbs. and in an hour they grind a pound of coffee, pepper, allspice, &c. The expense of the machine was about $30, and the cost of the subsistence of each of the little labourers is about two cents a week. The profits from their labour, may therefore be easily estimated. Unlike the human tenants of similar establishments, these little captives seem to derive enjoyment from their labours, and gambol and frolic as joyfully as if leaping among the boughs of the forest.

A PRINTER'S TWELFTH TOAST.

MYRTLE—May the man who takes my *paper*, and, wont pay me for it, never have money to buy a printer, nor a friend to lend him one: may he remain as ignorant as *that man*, down yonder, on Bennett's creek, who never knew *there was an Indian war.*'

That man, who lived on Bennett's creek, and "never knew there was an Indian war," was *tolerably* ignorant, we admit; but if he had known of the war, and had been engaged in a battle, we venture to say that he would have given a more intelligible account of its events than Judge D——, of New Hampshire, did of the conduct of the American artillery at the taking of Ticonderoga. His Judgeship expressed himself in the following lucid manner—"The 'merikins behaved with great turpitude at the vacation o' Ti.; for the British fired red-hot language into their career. But it did not intimate 'em in the least. It only animated 'em; for they took up the very same identical language and fired it back again; and it did great persecution, for it was so hot that all their wounds purified."

The Boston Galaxy gives a translation of this mercean, for the benefit of the unenlightened, for which we are thankful. "The Americans behaved with great fortitude at the evacuation of Ticonderoga; for the British fired red-hot langrege, (a kind of shot,) into their rear. But it did not intimidate them in the least. It only exasperated them; for they took up the very same identical langrege and fired it back again; and it did great execution, for it was so hot that all their wounds putrified."

CARRIAGE BODIES.

Mr. Jesse Reeder, of Ohio, has patented a new mode of constructing carriage bodies, which is thus described: The frame or skeleton is composed of small straight-grained slips or strips of tough white oak, shaved with the grain, about an inch wide, a quarter of an inch thick, steamed for bending into any desirable shape, and extended round the bottom and sides of the body, in every direction, like the frame of a common basket or ribs of a boat. The top of the carriage is made in the usual manner. The inside of the body is covered with carpeting, and the outside with canvas, which, with painting, makes the most light, beautiful and permanent panelling; not liable, like the common wooden panels, to split, and from which a little paint will remove the defacing of a bruise, the only injury to which they would seem exposed. No mortises or tenants are used in any part of the frame, which is so constructed as to brace every part, and to hold itself firmly together by the help of a few rivets or screws. The whole is so completely and artfully interwoven, and presents at every point so strong resistance, that it would rebound like a basket from the most violent shock or concussion, unbroken, and it would appear impossible to break, rack or loosen it by upsetting, or any ordinary accident. The frame of a carriage body, calculated to hold six persons, built in the above manner, has been found to weigh only twenty-five pounds, less than one quarter of the weight of the common panned body; and when finished, the difference between the weight of the old and new bodies is from three fourths to four fifths less, or the weight of two or three persons, in favour of the latter.

FASHIONS IN KENTUCKY.

A *change bill* like the one below, and others, bearing a similarly singular impress, are extensively circulated in many parts of Kentucky:

"*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.*"

12 1-2 Cents.

BEING FOR

TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS,

IN COMMONWEALTH PAPER, when the amount of one dollar is presented at my Shop, near Broomfield; or in the following articles, provided I have no cash jobs on hand.

Spools and Reels, and Spinning-Wheels,
And Bungs for whiskey casks;
Mending Wheels, repairing Reels,
And bottoms for powder flasks.

Bedposts and pegs, and table legs,
Spade-handles for undertakers;
Makes and repairs split-bottomed chairs,
And awl-hafts for shoemakers.

Pop-guns and cross-bows so neat and handy,
For duellists (to cure wounded honour,) the dandy,
With many other articles too tedious to mention,
All of which are well worthy your serious attention.

POWER LOOMS.

The power-loom, invented by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, a Clergyman of Kent, is one of the most ingenious, efficient, and, we will add, super-eminently useful machines that has ever been constructed. Mr. Cartwright states, in a very interesting letter addressed by him to Mr. Bannatyne, of Glasgow, that the idea of constructing a power-loom was excited in his mind by being in company with some Manchester gentlemen at Matlock in 1784, who remarked that so many cotton-mills would be erected, and so much yarn spun, that it would be impossible to procure hands to weave it. Mr. Cartwright replied, that Mr. Arkwright must, in that case, set his wits to work to invent a weaving-mill. The Manchester gentlemen all declared that that was impracticable; but Mr. Cartwright denied that there could be any greater difficulty in inventing a machine to weave cotton than to spin it; and meditating afterwards on the subject of the conversation, he succeeded in constructing a loom, all the movements of which were performed by means of machinery! Mr. Cartwright took out a patent for his invention in 1787. The progress of power loom weaving was not at first so rapid as might have been expected. This arose partly from the imperfections that originally attached to the machine, but chiefly to the circumstance of its being necessary to dress the web from time to time after they were put into the looms, which made it impossible for one person to do more than attend to one loom. But a beautiful machine, invented by Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Bradbury, for warping and dressing the yarn used as warps, has completely obviated this difficulty;" and, at the moment, a boy or girl, of from twelve to fourteen years of age, can with ease attend to two power looms—and can, by their means, produce three times as much well woven cloth as can be produced by the best hand weaver! During the last ten years, the number of power looms has increased with astonishing rapidity. According to Mr. Baines there were, in 1813, in Manchester, Stockport, and the immediate vicinity, about 2,000 power-looms; in 1821, they had increased to 5,732; and in July 1825, in the parish of Manchester alone, they amounted to upwards of 20,000†—There are now, probably, about 45,000 power-looms in Great Britain, employed in the weaving of cotton only, exclusive of those that are employed in the weaving of wool; and of these there are supposed to be about 8,000 in Scotland.—*Edinburgh Review.*

* This machine is known by the name of Hutchfie's Dressing Machine, from the exertions made by Mr. Hutchfie, of Stockport, to have it made effective. But Mr. H. has no claim to the invention.

† Baines's History, Gazetteer, &c. of Lancashire, vol. ii. p. 134.

Extract from a description of the settlements along the Delaware, about 30 years previous to the arrival of William Penn.

"Up the river lies Manigunskill: and there the Swedes have built their Fort Christiana.—This is a well situated place, for their large vessels can come close to the shore and lade and unlade: there is another place up the river called Schuylkill, a good situation for navigation, formerly settled by the Dutch, but of this the Swedes have now got almost entire possession. There are also up the river several pretty and pleasant islands and other places settled by the Dutch, (from whom also they got their names,) and several other things which are more than sufficient arguments to prove that the river belongs to the Netherlanders and not to the Swedes: their very beginnings will prove this; for eleven years ago, in the year 1638, one Minewits, (who had the direction at the *Manathans*, [New-York,] in behalf of the West India Company,) came up the river with a ship called the *Kalme Sleutel*, and a yatcht called the *Vogel Grip*, who told the Netherlanders who possessed the river, (in behalf of the Company and the Lord of Netherhorst,) that he had formerly made a voyage to the West Indies,* and that he did some business with the savages, and furnished his vessel with water and wood, and then let him go away again."

* The name given at that day to America in general.

MEDICAL.

SUCCESS OF THE PULMEL.

When, after many experiments and cures, this new Chemical Discovery and Botanical Remedy was offered to the attention of the public last fall, it was merely supposed that a beneficial medical preparation had been found, which would gradually find its way into public notice and the materia medica. It is gratifying to announce that within three months after its use was begun, and notwithstanding the actual winter season, which is not the most favorable for its success, numerous evidences of the relief it has afforded have been received, and even some cases of complete cure, within so short a time. An account has even reached us of a wonderful cure in Columbia, Pa. of a young man in the dying stage of the consumption, given up by the attending physicians, which is said to have astonished them, and which shall be published if we can get one of them to give us the medical account of the case.

This speedy success even in this season, although the winter has heretofore been rather mild, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and is a certain anticipation of its further success in a milder season.—Those who suffer under this heretofore fatal disease, or those who are threatened with it, or liable to it, will do well to prepare themselves for a course of the PULMEL as soon as the mild weather comes on, under the direction of a good Physician, or they should even begin the use of it at once, if they can keep themselves comfortably warm at home.

We shall very soon publish the principal causes that may prevent the beneficial effects of the PULMEL, in order that they may be generally avoided. The principal are actual debility, induced by bleeding or unnourishing food, and exposure to cold. We shall also publish an account of the causes that will promote the effect of this remedy, that they may be availed of as far as possible.

If these directions are attended to, and if the use of the PULMEL becomes still more extended, we feel warranted in foretelling that the fatal disease of Phthisis, or Consumption, will become greatly lessened, and the annual deaths from it alone, which in Philadelphia and all our large cities amount to nearly 500 for every 100,000 population, will gradually be reduced to one half or more, as future annual bills of mortality will evince.

The second select case of cures performed will soon be published. MEDICUS.

SMALL POX.

An eminent surgeon at Cambridge, Eng. has published a concise history of Small Pox and Cow Pox; also a statement founded upon a statistical account, shewing their effects in Cambridge during the last 25 years, by which it appears that the degree of mortality of the natural and inoculated small pox, and small pox after vaccination, is as follows; in 25 years died of natural small pox, 139, or 1 in 11; died of inoculated small pox, 10 or 1 in 113; small pox after vaccination, 3, or 1 in 1318. In London, natural small pox proved fatal to 1 in 6.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

London dates to the middle of December, have been received at New-York, by the packet ship Columbia, from London. The official intelligence from Constantinople, is to the 5th of November, when every thing was tranquil. Admiral Codrington's communications from Navarino, had preceded the Turkish official accounts a day or two. The negociations between the three Allied Powers and the Porte, were continued, but nothing was concluded on; and the latter had not yet given any pledge of peace. If the Grand Seignor, however, intends to go to war, his preparations do not appear very active; while the delay of the Christian Embassadors in the Turkish capital, indicates as little any desire on the part of their courts to precipitate a war, with the hope of making spoil of Turkey. The Courier, a leading (English) administration paper, throws out some hints, indeed, of the necessity of preparing for measures more *proximate* to the Turkish capital. The elections in France have resulted favourably to the Constitutionalists; but it is said that the Ministerialists will probably league with the Ultra Oppositionists, and form a new ministry of Ultra Royalists.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE RED SEA.

Accounts received from Bombay state that a serious disturbance has occurred at the East India Company's Residence, at Mocha, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of Turks belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, and some of the Sepoys attached to the Residency. The Turks, it appears, after obliging the Sepoys to seek shelter within the Factory, the gates of which were immediately shut on them, attempted to enter the place by climbing over the walls, and probably would have succeeded, had they not been deterred by one of the most foremost of the party being shot dead on the spot by the surgeon belonging to the Residency. The affair, it was anticipated, would not lead to any unpleasant results, as two British ships of war were before the town, and, therefore, ready to render every protection to the Residency. It was, however, thought probable that the surgeon would be obliged to quit Mocha altogether, as the Turks continued to breathe vengeance against him, and it is even said had dug a grave, and sworn on the Koran they would bury him in it.

A letter of the 19th of Dec. from Louisiana, communicates the unpleasant intelligence of the premature and violent death of Dr. J. B. Hopson, of that city, late of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Thomas M. Starr, also from Kentucky, applied to Dr. Hopson for the payment of a debt, and was told that if he would return a book he had borrowed of Hopson, the account would be settled. He accordingly went for the book and handed it to Hopson a few steps from his door. Hopson asked him if he had borrowed the book in the street, and insisted on his bringing it into the office. Starr replied, warm language ensued on both sides, and ultimately Starr shot Hopson with a pistol, the ball entering a little above the left breast. Hopson fell, and died in about ten minutes. Starr was apprehended and instantly committed.

ALGERINE IMPUDENCE.

The French Captain, Olive, who had been captured by an Algerine pirate, and had subsequently taken advantage of the drunkenness of his captors to overpower them, having hoisted afterwards the signal of distress, was relieved by a Spanish guarda costa, and brought into Almeria. Some doubt then arose as to whether the vessel did not become the property of the guards costa, or whether he was not entitled to salvage. The difficulty was increased by the Algerine captain, who demanded whether the Spanish government was at war with the Dey of Algiers, as if it was, he became its prisoner; but if not, he required that the French vessel should be restored to him, and the Spanish Captain punished. The determination of the Governor on this point is not yet known.

NEW SPECIES OF BRILLIANTS.

At a ball in Calcutta, a lady remarkable for the splendour of her dress and ornaments, attracted the eyes of all the company on entering the ball room. Rows of brilliants, which threw around her a light like that of the fabulous carbuncles of the Arabian Nights, glittered down her dress, and eclipsed all the jewels in the room. When the other ladies, desirous of examining her sumptuous ornaments, drew near, and began to pry into the mystery, it was discovered that the ingenious fair one had imprisoned some hundreds of fire-flies in little bags of muslin, the *textus textiles* of Petronius; and that proud to adorn so much beauty, they fluttered as she moved and gave her the appearance of being decked out with jewels of living fire.—*London Weekly Review.*

From the Literalist.

We give the substance of an opinion lately delivered in a court of South Carolina by the Hon. Judge Dessaussure. We should have rejoiced to have been permitted to embrace in our columns the whole of that able Jurist's reasonings on the subject, but its great length, interfering with our obligations to notice other articles which are on hand, necessarily limit us to the extracts which follow.

JUDGE DESAUSSURE'S DECREE.

Elizabeth Fernandis, and Sarah Hall, vs. William Henderson, } In equity. Union district, August, 1827. Case of jactation.

This was a case in which the complainant's, daughters of the late Col. John Henderson filed their bill for partition of land of their late father, lying in Union district, to which they claimed a right in common with their brother Wm. Henderson, (the defendant in the suit,) as joint heirs with him. The partition was resisted on the ground, that the father, by his last will and testament, had devised his property to his said son Wm. Henderson. To this it was replied, that the said last will was not duly executed, so as to pass real estate—three subscribing witnesses being necessary, two of them being admitted as valid, the third witness to the will, Mr. Charles Jones was objected to as incompetent, on the alledged ground that his religious tenets were not orthodox and sufficiently binding on his conscience to elicit truth under all circumstances. The court offered Mr. Jones permission to state his own creed on the point of the alledged disability, if he should be so disposed. He expressed perfect willingness, and stated (not on oath) that he believed in the being and attributes of God; that he believed in the government of the world and of the affairs of man, by the supreme God; that he believed in Jesus Christ, and in the holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments: that he believed God would punish the evil and reward the good actions of men; but that the whole of these rewards and punishments would take place in this world, and in this state of existence, until the justice of God be satisfied; *and not at all in a future state of existence after the natural death of man.* That evil commenced in this life, will terminate in this life, and of course the punishment of it. That at the resurrection, man will be raised to immortality, and the immortal will not be punished for the deeds of the mortal. Mr. Jones stated that he believed that every man was bound to speak the truth on all occasions; and that any deviation from truth would be punished by the justice of God in this world; that he derived these opinions from the scriptures alone, and that he held them at the time of signing the will as well as at this time, but he does not know whether the maker of the will, who called on him to subscribe the same was acquainted with his opinions.

The witness testified and indeed it was conceded, that Mr. Jones, the person offered as the third subscribing witness to the will, and objected to, was a man of good moral character, of steady habits, and of such uniform veracity, that they would give full credit to his assertions at all times, and on all occasions. It was stated that the ordinary of the district, a judicial officer, had under these circumstances rejected this person as an incompetent witness to prove the will, on account of these opinions. It seems also that a preacher of some talents, and of unobjectionable private character, had taught the doctrine which this witness has adopted, and has made a number of proselytes. So that the question has become one of public interest. The question of the competency of this person to be a witness, has been fully and indeed ingeniously argued, and I am now to decide upon it. It is one of great importance to this citizen, and to others who think as he does, as well as to the community at large. For, if he and they are excluded from giving evidence in courts of Justice, they would be a proscribed and degraded class; many of whose rights might be prostrated. They could not prove their books of account in court, as merchants. They could not support prosecutions for injuries and violences committed on their persons, out of sight of other witnesses. Women entertaining these opinions might be exposed to lawless violations in private, without protection. Murders might be committed on other persons with impunity, in the presence of persons of this excluded and degraded cast; and, above all, the exclusion of these persons from being witnesses, might be the commencement of a system of exclusions and distinctions of classes among the citizens, entirely at variance with our liberal institutions and our republican government.

These were the base of the ancient republics, as well as of the modern republics of Italy, and engendered those hatreds and civil feuds which ruined them all—They deeply injured the Swiss republics.

These evils might to be avoided, if possible; still, however, the law must govern and guide every Judge in his decisions. If the rule of law has been solemnly settled, and excludes such witnesses, the court is bound to exclude them; and should the evils of the exclusion be so great as to require a legislative remedy that will, undoubtedly, be applied. The *argumentum ab inconvenienti* is always best addressed to that body.

The English law of evidence at one period required witnesses to be sworn on the holy Evangelists or Christian scriptures. And Lord Coke certainly laid down the rule to be, that an infidel could not be a witness—Co. Litt. 6 p. From this opinion Lord Hale and the Judges of a later period, dilfered and pointed out its unsoundness. The subject however received the fullest illustration in the argument and decision in the great case of Omichund, v. Barker. That cause was heard so late as the year 1744.—Lord Chancellor Hardwicke was desirous to have the question of evidence solemnly settled and obtained the assistance of Lord Chief Justice Lee, Lord Chief Justice Willes of the Common Pleas, and Lord Chief Baker. It was argued before that able tribunal by Sir Dudley Ryder, and Mr. Murray, (both subsequently Chief Justices,) and by other eminent counsel. The Judges and the chancellor took time to consider and delivered their opinions *seriatim*. The Judgment of the court was, that Gentoos sworn according to their religious ceremonies, were competent witnesses, though they were not Christians nor acknowledged any of its peculiar doctrines.

In our own state, in the case of the State, vs. Petty, two of the Judges (Colcock and Richardson) were of opinion that a man "who did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, could not be a witness," which I understand had reference to a future state of existence. Judges Nott, Johnson and Huger, reserved their opinions Harper's State Rep. p. 38. I owe and feel great deference for the judgment of the courts of our own state. Where decisions is a matter of wisdom and of peace. If this had been the judgment of the court, I should have felt bound by it, however, my private opinion might be different. It is evidently, however, not the judgment of the court, but the opinions of two judges, which are entitled to great respect, but does not establish the law.

I have considered this question much and anxiously, and I acknowledge that I have come to a different conclusion, with an entire conviction of my judgment. The object of testimony is the attainment of truth. It is the apprehension of obtaining falsehood instead of truth, which has induced human tribunals to require the highest sanction that can be obtained. An appeal to the God of truth, in the manner deemed the most sacred and obligatory on his conscience, by the person offered as a witness, has been universally held to be the highest sanction. Jews and Gentiles, Europeans

scenes enjoyed by our citizens, leads to many observations from the standard of belief which others think correct. The business of the court is not with opinions. The only question is whether there is reasonable ground to believe that we have such a tie on the conscience of the person offered as witness, as may ensure her telling the truth. I think we have, in the case I am considering, and feel bound to admit the witness as competent.

There is however another ground on which it is my duty to express an opinion. It was contended for the defendant, that the witness was entitled to be sworn, because the constitution of this state guarantees liberty of conscience, which would be violated by excluding citizens from being witnesses on account of their religious opinions. The 1st section of the 9th article of the constitution, is that relied on. That section provides, that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference, shall forever hereafter be allowed within this state to all mankind. Provided, that the liberty of conscience thereby declared, shall not be so constructed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state.

On the argument of the cause, it was contended by the counsel who opposed the admission of Mr. Jones as a competent witness, that the enquiry into his religious opinions, did not contravene this article of the constitution. That he might still enjoy his religious profession and worship, notwithstanding such exclusion would merely operate on his civil and not on his religious rights. I have considered this subject with attention; I am not satisfied with this argument. If a man's religious opinions are made a ground to exclude him from the enjoyment of civil rights, then he does not enjoy the freedom of his religious profession and worship. His exclusion from being a witness in courts of justice, is a serious injury to him. It is also degrading to him and others who think with him. If men may be excluded for their religious opinions from being witnesses, they may be excluded from being jurors, or judges. And the legislature might enact a law excluding such persons from holding any other office or serving in the legislature, or becoming teachers of schools, or professors of colleges. In my judgment this would be in the very teeth of the constitution and would violate the spirit of all our institutions.

I do not know in what that state of things would differ from the galling restraints of the Irish Roman Catholics, which have so long kept that beautiful country, and that high spirited people, in a state of degradation and misery, of discontent and rebellion. It would seem to me to be a mockery to say to men, you may enjoy the freedom of your religious professions and worship, but if you differ from us in certain dogmas and points of belief, you shall be disqualified and deprived of the rights of a citizen, to which you would be entitled but for those differences of religious opinions.

The provision in the 1st sect. of the 18th art of the constitution, states the sole limitation to the freedom of religious profession and worship. The restriction is upon acts and practices, and not upon opinions. Now the belief of Mr. Jones, who is objected to as a witness, that there will not be rewards and punishments in another state of being, for acts done in this world, is neither an act nor a practice; it is merely an opinion, a religious profession. He does believe in the punishment of evil deeds, but it is in this world, under the superintending providence of the Omniscient God, who can never be deceived as to the import of human actions, or their motives. This I think, gives a sufficient tie on his conscience.

From the Boston Bulletin.

FASHION.

This is a subject on which millions of lucubrations have already gone forth—a subject that has been viewed in as many different lights, and treated in as many various modes, as the multifarious contrivances of its votaries might possibly justify—which is saying a great deal. We are not about to add another descant to the immeasurable mass already accumulated of strictures on the structure of wigs, and treatises on the treatment of dispepsia. After one general remark, we shall confine our animadversion to a particular point. We would observe then, that in the articles of exterior dress, the gentlemen have, for the present season, a most decided advantage over the ladies. Their snug unostentatious, close-bodied surtouts, of a grave hue, are quite becoming; while the expensively coarse and flaring rob-roys of the prettier sex, are deplorably deficient in beauty and in taste—Nothing is more fashionable than these gaudy, uncouth, and shapeless cloaks—while nothing can present a more ugly, indelegant, and bedraggled appearance. We are neither fashion nor ungallant—this we can prove—for we protest against this fashion, on the very ground that it seems to have been invented to conceal deformities, when to our certain knowledge, it has often enveloped the most beautiful forms in nature!

But we pass to the topic in view—viz. the *Bonnet*. The prevailing mode with regard to this portion of female attire is hideous in the extreme. It evinces neither propriety, adaptation to the "human face divine," fitness to the season, convenience, gentility of mien, nor any other quality under heaven that should recommend its general adoption. It has huge periphery of silk and pasteboard, circumnavured with tremendous rectangle-nents of red, blue and yellow ribbons, and overtopped with a formidable emgerie of lofty feathers and umbrageous flowers. It is an article that Johnson himself could have scarcely defined in terms more concise—and which might, with much benefit to certain weavers of words, be made to occupy a description of greater amplitude than a gubernatorial message.

At a concert the other evening in Boylston Hall, it was our fate to be imbowered beneath half a dozen of these immense quadrifurs—and there we sat, like a squirrel in the woods, listening to the mellifluous warblings of Miss Gillingham, and the nightingale notes of Mrs. Knight—with no more power of beholding the sweet minstrels, than though we had been entranced behind the forrest of Bondy. Perhaps the fair wearers were not so very censurable in this instance—they were probably obliged by necessity to retain those enormous hedge-rows upon their charming noddles, there being *no space* for them in *any other direction*. But, be that as it may, from that very moment we resolved to declare war against the fashion itself and unsheathe this manifesto on the first opportunity. We hope to enlist upon our side the whole of our own sex, with the exception of those engaged in the importation, retailment and putting together of pink lustrings, ostrich plumes and yellow trimmings. Especially, shall we stir up all the young bachelors in opposition to this overwhelming fashion, who will doubtlessly jump at the chance to *set their faces against it*.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, Jan. 11.—*The Haunted Tower—and 'Twas I, or the Truth a Lie.*

Saturday, Jan. 26.—*Apostate—and Peter Wilkins.*

Monday, Jan. 21—*Siege of Belgrade—and No Song no Supper.*

Tuesday, Jan. 22.—*John Rock—and The Rencontre.*

Wednesday, Jan. 23.—*Apostate—and Paul and Virginia.*

Thursday, Jan. 17.—*John Rock—and Peter Wilkins.*

Miss George continues to play to slim houses. Her benefit takes place on Monday next, at which time, we hope, she will receive a liberal share of patronage.

Shiel's Tragedy of *The Apostate* has been twice performed during the past week. We did not see it, but understand that all the performers, more particularly Mr. S. Chapman as Pescara, acquitted themselves very creditably.

A new melo-drama called *John Rock*, was produced, first time, this week. It is likely to become a favorite—we shall hereafter notice it more particularly.

Mr. Cowell has been reaping a great harvest at Baltimore with Miss Clara Fisher. Throughout her engagement, the Theatre has been crowded to overflowing.

Mr. E. Forrest is announced as having been engaged at the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, early in February.

The New York Morning Courier mentions a report, that Mr. Price has offered Mrs. Siddons and Charles Kemble, $45,000 per year, to come to America, and play in the theatres from Charleston to Boston. Mrs. S. is about 60 years of age, but in excellent health. There can be no doubt of a rich remuneration to their labours and an ample reward to their employer.

We understand, says the Charleston Courier, that Mr. Hamblin has realized, during his last short engagement, the sum of 1650 dollars—no inadequate reward for histrionic talents, nor a bad testimony of the taste of our country.

The new piece of *Cleopatra*, embracing a representation of Cæsar's visit to Egypt, has been successfully produced at the Bowery, New York. "The Roman champion with his veteran cohorts, although transformed into a dancing general still marches forward with his eagle standard, and the insignia of his office. Cleopatra attired as Venus and surrounded by the graces, is presented to him. The infatuated monarch offers his assistance against Ptolgmy, and orders her immediate coronation. They, however, are surprised by the revolted Egyptians, and Cæsar is obliged to swim to his galley; when at the head of a more numerous force, he returns and rescues Cleopatra from her enraged and rebellious court. The whole of the attendants at the Egyptian palace are arrayed in brilliant dresses, and the armour of the Roman soldiery is very appropriate. In no particular has any sacrifice of labour been heeded, and it is the most admirable production in point of effect and splendor ever witnessed in New York."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Supreme Court has decreed that the challenge by the Commonwealth of a person in a capital trial, who declared that he would not return a verdict that would render a person liable to death, was correct. The case was that of the commonwealth vs. Lesher.

On Saturday afternoon as some boys were playing on Chesnut-st. wharf, two of them fell into the River. One of them being able to swim reached the wharf;—the other, a colored boy, was sinking, when he was rescued by Mr. Jeremiah Boorman, a young man in the Counting House of Mr. J. Le-Fevre, who plunged into the River and saved him, at the risk of his own life.

We have seen a letter from the Post Master General, by which it appears that the name of the Post Office in Burlington county, N. J. heretofore called "Black Horse," has been changed to the name of "*Columbus.*"

There grew last summer in the garden of R. Swayne, jr. a radish of unusual size. Length 30 inches, circumference 23 inches.

Petitions continue to pour into the Pennsylvania Legislature, in favour of the Conewago and Maryland Rail Road, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

A correspondent from the line of the Delaware Canal, above Bristol, says that the work on the 18 miles under contract is going on rapidly for the season. Several of the sections are nearly completed, and others in a good state of forwardness.

The Post master of this city has received a letter from the Post Master at New Orleans, stating that the Mails from the Philadelphia Post office, of the 29th and 30th of November, were burnt with the mail boat Columbia.

Eliza Lyons, who decamped from New York, is now in this city; she underwent a private examination before the Mayor on Saturday morning, and has been committed to prison on suspicion of having property, received from Mr. Kane, in her possession. She had resumed her residence in Maple street.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary of the Treasury has been confined for some days, by indisposition.

The Legislature of New Jersey is now in Session. Among the subjects under consideration, is an application from the Morris Canal Company, for leave to extend the same Canal from Newark to the Hudson or Jersey City.

Within a few weeks (says the Kentucky Gazette of Jan. 4,) nearly two hundred members have been added to the Presbyterian church, and two hundred and thirty seven to the Methodist church.

The Steam Boat Superior, with the mail from New Orleans for Mobile, burst her boiler in the Bay a few miles above Dauphin Island on the 30th ult. No persons were injured.

The catholics of England have sustained a great loss in the most lamented death of the Rt. Rev'd Dr. Poynter, Vicar Apostolic of the London District.—who was beloved and venerated for his piety and erudition. He calmly and holily expired on the 26th of November last.

The Bank of Upper Canada has made arrangements with Messrs. Prime, Ward, King and Co. in New York, to redeem its bills at one and a half per cent discount.

The New York, Upper Canada Freeman, says:—We are informed on unquestionable authority, that Lord Dalhousie is recalled from the government of Lower Canada. It is said General Taylor is to take his place.

The Ohio was over the first Bank, at Louisville, on the 9th instant, and was rising. It had reached thirty feet above low water mark, and was rising at the rate of an inch an hour.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island re-assembled and resumed its labours on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

At a late session of the court of Sessions in Kennebec county, Maine, it was ordered that the jail-yard be so extended as to embrace the whole county.

Mr. F. C. Schæffer, aged 95, a native of Frankfort, Germany, lately died at Portsmouth, N. H. He was a dragoon in the service of Frederick the Great, and attached to the same corps with Baron Trenck.

The New York papers mention two more deaths from suffocation.

Ludwell Watts, who resisted the Sheriff's entrance to his prison on the day appointed for his execution, was hung at Butt's Court House, Georgia, on the 20th ultimo. He was starved into submission.

Anthony King, sentenced to be hung for the murder of Mary Ann Smith, in October last, was executed on the 11th inst. in Charleston, (S. C.) between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

A society has been incorporated in the state of North Carolina, for establishing an institution to educate the deaf and dumb.

It is stated in the Hartford(Con.) Mirror, that Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. who died a few days since at his seat in Roxbury, near Boston, aged 78, has left John Q. Adams, President of the U. S. no less than $50,000.

Shad were plentiful in Savannah market the first week in January. They were selling from 25 to 50 cents each.

The number of hogsheads of Molasses imported into Boston in 1826 was 47,949.—In 1827, 45,006.

It is stated as a serious fact, in a letter from Annapolis, Md. that politics is carried so far at that place, that some persons will play cards only with those who are of the same opinion with them on the Presidential question.

A person in Boston advertises two pews in the Rev. Mr. Dean's meeting-house, one in the Rev. Mr. Ballou's and one in the Rev. Mr. Ware's, all which will be sold cheap for cash or *exchanged for lottery tickets.*

There are in Massachusetts one hundred and fifty incorporated woolen and cotton manufactories, with an aggregate capital exceeding $20,000,000.

A New Orleans paper states that the mania for Gambling appears to be spreading with much rapidity in that city, through all classes of society—it seems to be more contagious than the yellow fever, for the *negroes are not exempted from its influence.*

In consequence of the construction of a turnpike from Wheeling to Zanesville, the price of transporting the mail has been reduced from $80 to $30 per mile per year.

At Montreal, on the 11th instant, Louis Masse for burglary, and John M'Donald, for forgery, were executed in that city.

Forged notes of the Montreal Bank, purporting to be of the value of ten dollars and five dollars, are in circulation. They are altered from the genuine notes of one dollar.

The Newburyport Herald states, that a family of interesting children in that town, came nigh being suffocated a few nights since, by means of a warmer with ignited charcoal being placed in a chamber without a fireplace, where they were in bed. This should operate as a caution.

The New York Evening Post mentions that one of the most extensive tobacco dealers, on opening some bales of tobacco, the growth of Cuba, which he had recently purchased, discovered in each package, which weighed about one hundred pounds, a stone ingeniously concealed in the centre, weighing upwards of thirty pounds.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Classic Page of History," a well written essay, by W. G. A. is received. We shall be pleased to hear from the writer again.

The extract from *W. H.'s* journal shall be published.

The Rigid Father, a Tale, is on file. We shall endeavour to make a place for it.

*S.******* is a correspondent from whom we should like to hear oftener.

Thoughts, G.—To Caroline, Raymond—*The Exile's Farewell*, I. S. D.—and *The Seasons*, Selim, shall receive an early attention.

STATUE OF WILLIAM PENN.

In our next No. of the CASKET, besides other embellishments, we shall give a VIEW OF THE SCHUYLKILL, from the Old Water Works; and another of the HUDSON, from West Point: also a representation of a statue of WILLIAM PENN, the illustrious founder of our state and city; the charters of which, were each signed and delivered by him in person. The latter event is thus recorded in his life by Thomas Clarkson. On the 29th of October, 1701, the ship which was to carry him to England being ready to sail, he convened the inhabitants of Philadelphia, in order to leave with them a particular memorial of his good-will towards them. He presented them with a Charter of Privileges, by which Philadelphia was constituted a City, and incorporated. The Corporation was to consist of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council-men, a Recorder, Sheriff, Town Clerk, and other Officers, and to have the title of The Mayor and Commonalty of Philadelphia. This Charter he had prepared and signed on the twenty-fifth, and he had taken care to appoint all those whom he most approved of to the different stations belonging to it. Thus he appointed Edward Shippon the first Mayor, and Thomas Story the first Recorder; all of whom he saw in their respective offices before he departed. On the thirtieth he appointed Andrew Hamilton, who had been some time Governor both of East and West Jersey, as his Deputy Governor, and having put him into his place, and introduced him to the Council, he embarked the next day with his wife and family, after having staid in Pennsylvania about two years, at his second visit, during which, according to the account of his Life, written by Besse, prefixed to the Collection of his Works, "he applied himself to the offices of Government, always preferring the good of the country and its inhabitants to his own private interest, rather remitting than rigorously exacting his lawful revenues, so that under the influence of his paternal administration he left the Province in an easy and flourishing condition." It appears that he was only about six weeks on his return passage, ere he arrived at Portsmouth, England.

William Penn was very neat, though plain, in his dress. He walked generally with a cane. This cane he was accustomed to take with him in the latter part of his life into his study, where, when he dictated to an amanuensis, as was frequently his practice, he would take it in his hand, and walking up and down the room would mark, by striking it against the floor, the emphasis on points which he wished particularly to be noticed.

The statue, which is composed of lead, is placed on a pedestal of marble in the court, on the south side of the Pennsylvania hospital. It was originally erected at the seat of the late lord Le Despencer, near High Wycomb, in England. The statue was alienated, and the pedestal was suffered to decay. It was afterwards purchased by one of the proprietor's grandsons, and presented to the Pennsylvania hospital. The noble institution, of which it is a cherished ornament, is very generally known.—It was founded about the middle of the last century under the patronage of the most enlightened and liberal of our citizens. It is supported by contributions from the charitable, and governed by twelve managers and a treasurer, who are annually elected by the patrons of the institution. The annual expenses of the hospital amount to about thirty thousand dollars. There is also a dispensary attached to the house, which annually furnishes medicine and attendance to upwards of 1000 patients. The whole interior arrangement is not, perhaps, surpassed in any country for neatness and propriety.

SYSTEMS.

Our remarks upon Infant Schools last week, brought forcibly to our mind Mr. Owen, "the Philosopher of circumstances," as he is occasionally styled; nor can this be considered any extraordinary association of ideas, as that gentleman is one of the foremost friends, and most active promoters of these truly beneficial associations, of which he says, in terms of hearty congratulations, that a large number have been recently established in England—but to the Philosopher.

When any visionary scheme has been announced to the world, it has found followers and promoters, we had almost said in proportion to its lack of feasibility—certainly in a ratio to astound those who depend much upon the judgment of the multitude. In this country, Mr. Owen has found many persons to adopt his theory, and some to put it in practice; nevertheless, considered *in extenso*, his promulgations have not been well received by a majority of the people—old impressions, habits of early thinking, established customs of society, &c. will not be early overcome, or lightly thrown off; and whether Mr. Owen's doctrine was right or wrong, he could not expect to gain many proselytes, when he made an unnecessary revelation of his private opinions, opposed to those of a majority of the people, and not necessarily connected with the essential parts of his Social System.

Among those who do not adopt Mr. Owen's opinions we place ourselves, and profess ourselves of the opinion, that neither he or any other *man* will find a substitute for the Christian Religion, or bestow a benefit on society, by annulling the institution of matrimony, sacred, if not by divine order, at least by its influences on society.

But in the extensive scheme of Mr. Owen, we allude only to that part of his plan which is founded on his principles of political economy; in that part may not something be found, or may not something be deduced therefrom to meliorate the present condition of society, and redeem the whole from a sweeping censure which other causes than its intrinsic demerits, have tended to draw down upon it. The wild scheme of chivalry, crusades and knight errantry, were not unproductive of good; from the abundance of folly, men at least acquired a habit, if not a fixed sense of honour, that many centuries could not efface.

To the wild imaginations of the Alchemist searching for the Philosopher's stone, and the power of transmutation of metals, are we indebted for many of those valuable improvements and discoveries in chymestry, which distinguish and benefit our age.

A search for a westerly and north westerly passage to the Indies, though unproductive of the proposed benefit, led to the yet more advantageous discovery of a new continent.

The vain endeavours of our Mechanics, not yet given over, in search of perpetual motion, have already been productive of great discoveries in Mechanic powers, and will no doubt reveal others yet unattained.

May we not, in like manner, expect that the attempt of Mr. Owen to remodel society, will at least lead to some melioration of its present condition. His views may never be attained; but some good may result. The Mariner steers by the north star, without expectation of reaching it.

To what end do men now labour, but to save a competence for age, and a capital for their children? From twenty to fifty, they moisten the soil with the sweat of their brow; they burn the midnight taper; they compass sea and land; they brave the elements, and mock the heavens; to amass a portion of wealth that they deem necessary to the comfort of their remaining life. They insure themselves to exercise and friendships, to obtain their competence; and they set down to its enjoyment, forgetting that in all things "they are a bundle of habits," we dare not say "children of circumstances," and that the exercise necessary to the acquisition of wealth becomes needful to its enjoyment. To have a wholesome appetite and ready digestion, they brace their sinews, and regulate their functions by customary toil; sound unbroken slumber has always with them succeeded to manly exercise, and refuses to follow a listless day, and undigested meals—surely this is vanity and vexation of spirit.

But to him that has riches there is enjoyment. The experience of all ages have shown that happiness is in no degree dependent upon wealth; this is a truism, and therefore we refer to one or two causes for disquietude in the man of health, sitting aside that of an earnest desire always felt to add to the store "till the full bags are bursting."

The rich man is continually liable to rivals, and is always solicitous of new means of investment for his wealth; if children multiply, cares for their establishment increase. The wealth that sustained him with comfort would fall short of the demands of his offspring—the happiness which he had promised to age from an accumulation of wealth, would be materially diminished by seeing the whole jeopardied in its exercise to procure similar acquisitions for his children.

The amount of wealth necessary to a full enjoyment of life is much less than is generally supposed; because the continued fear for the future, renders accumulation a matter of course; and enjoyment is made to consist rather in safeguards from future evils, than in present use; and really he who does use now, is charged with prodigality.

Against this custom of society which keeps mankind continually armed against his brother, it has been the wish of Mr. Owen to offer a preventive. This he thinks can only be done by making the superflux of wealth a common stock, from which all may draw under salutary restrictions, without an imputation of mendicity. This would certainly render useless the extraordinary exertions which youth and manhood make for old age—from the attainment to which those exertions and their attendant risks almost invariably prevent them.

It may be asked, too, if the probability of attaining competence by moderate exertions was continually held out, whether the great inducements to fraud would not be withdrawn; and especially if each felt that he had a real and available share in stock, would not all respect what would then be his own?

In addition to other advantages derivable to society from a suspension of that selfish policy that sits brooding over unproductive stores, when thousands shiver in the blasts and starve in solitude, other objects are attainable by the social plan that are worthy of thought. In the present arrangement of labour and profit, every invention that may tend to increase *power* and diminish a demand for *persons*, is an immediate and most direct injury to the working class of citizens, who are thereby deprived of that portion of work, and must experience a consequent diminution in the price of what they do perform—if the gains were returned to a common stock every invention that diminished manual labour would become a blessing, as the end of labour would be obtained without the exertion.—But we find ourselves exceeding our prescribed limits, and must therefore close for the present our remarks, observing that we refer to the system with a view to awakening attention, rather than to express our perfect understanding thereof, or our entire acquiescence therein—but a plan that promises so much good, is worthy of notice, and should be examined separately from all adventitious circumstances that vanity or indiscretion may have thrown around it.

Healthy men require a little above six hours sleep, healthy women a little above seven, in four and-twenty. If any one desires to know exactly what quantity of sleep his own constitution requires, he may very easily make the experiment which I made about 60 years ago. I then waked every night about 12 or 1, and lay awake for some time. I readily concluded that this arose from my being longer in bed than nature required. To be satisfied, I procured an alarum, which waked me the next morning at 7, (near an hour earlier than I arose the day before,) yet I lay awake again at night. The 2d morning I rose at 6; but notwithstanding this, I lay awake the 2d night. The 3d morning I rose at 5; but nevertheless I lay awake the 3d night. The 4th morning I rose at 4, as by the grace of God, I have done ever since, and I lay awake no more. And I do not now lay awake, taking the year round, a quarter of an hour together in a month. By the same experiment, rising earlier and earlier every morning, may one find how much sleep he really wants.—*Wesley's Works.*

THE PAST YEAR

Fleetly hath passed the year. The seasons came
Duly as they are wont—the gentle Spring,
And the delicious Summer, and the cool,
Rich Autumn with the nodding of the grain,
And winter like an old and hoary man
Frosty and stiff—and so are chronicled.
We have read gladness in the new green leaf,
And in the first blown violets; we have drunk
Cool water of the rock, and in the shade
Sunk to the noon-tide slumbers; we have eat
The mellow fruitage of the bending tree,
And glided to our pleasant wanderings
When the cool wind came freshly from the hills;
And when the tinting of the Autumn leaves
Had faded from its glory, we have set
By the good fires of winter, and rejoic'd
Over the fullness of the gather'd wheat.
"God hath been very good!" 'Tis He whose hand
Moulded the sunny hills, and hollowed out
The shelter of the valleys, and doth keep
The fountains in their secret places cool;
And it is He who leadeth up the sun,
And ordereth the starry influences,
And tempereth the keenness of the frost—
And therefore, in the plenty of the feast,
And in the lifting of the cup, let HIM
Have praises for the well-completed year. ROY.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOSEPH WALRAVEN, to Miss LYDIA CHAMBERLAIN, all of this city.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. HENRY CONLON, to Miss JOANNA MILLER, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Helfenstein, Mr. WILLIAM CLUNGEON, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss SUSAN ANN HOFF, of Penn Township.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. THOMAS M. WILSON, of this city, to Miss SARAH ANN BIRMINGHAM, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, JOSEPH ARNOLD, of the U. S. navy, to Miss CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of Colonel Dennis, of this place.

On the 22d inst. by John Chambers, Esq. Mr. JAMES HOLLINS, to Miss MARY ANN FOSTER, both of this city.

On the 23d inst. by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, to Miss SARAH CRIM, all of this city.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. B. Allen, Mr. T. C. DORM, of Havre de Grace, Maryland, to Miss MARY A. daughter of Mr. Thomas Young, of this city.

DIED.

On Friday, the 11th inst. Mrs. KELLY, aged 43 years.

On the 14th inst. of consumption, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. ISABELLA LA ROCH, aged 22 years.

On the 14th inst. DUGALD, son of Samuel M. Stewart, aged 18 months.

On the 17th inst. ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. William Page, aged 2 years.

On the 16th inst. CHARLES Son of Martin Gaul, aged 4 months.

On the 22d inst. of a lingering disease, aged 40 years, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, Tailor, of Passyunk Road, opposite its intersection with South Eighth street.

On the 20th inst. at an advanced age, Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL.

On Thursday morning, aged 64, Mr. JACOB ZEBLY, late Inspector of Customs.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. SARAH LAVELLE, of the District of Southwark, in the 30th year of her age.

On Tuesday, at his residence in Hockley township, Mr. JOHN ARRISON, formerly of this city, aged 61 years.

On the 20th inst. at the residence of her father, near Frankford, HANNAH D. eldest daughter of Michael Newbold, of a pulmonary consumption, aged 26 years.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. MARGARET, widow of the late Colonel William Coates, of the Northern Liberties, aged 85 years.

On the 20th inst. NATHANIEL L. son of John Chase, aged 18 months.

On Sunday, the 20th inst. WILLIAM PILE, aged 42 years.

On the 19th inst. Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, aged 67 years.

On the 20th inst. Miss MARGARET HAMILTON, aged 39 years.

On the 17th inst. Mr. MATTHEW WALKER, aged 38 years.

On the 19th inst. at Baltimore, Mrs. MARY, wife of William Hawkens, and daughter of John Carrell, of this city, aged 32 years, after a protracted illness, which she sustained with christian resignation and fortitude.

On the 23d inst. EDWARD TESTON, aged about 20 years, killed by a fall from a horse.

On the 24st inst. at the house of Dr. Cyrus Perkins, in New York, Mrs. GRACE, wife of the Hon. Daniel Webster, Senator in Congress from the State of Massachusetts.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	45	28	73
New York,	50	39	89
Baltimore,	16	6	22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schr. Economy, Nye, 21, Maracaibo, mdze.
—— John C. Calhoun, Ireland, 4, New York, mdze.
Sloop Gisle, Leaming, New York, mdze.
—— James, Griswold, 5, New York, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ships Arab, Dall, Savannah; Ohio, Garvin, New Orleans.
Brigs Rock, Thomas, Mobile; Florida, Nash, New York.
Schrs. Diana, Briggs, St. Jago de Cuba; Phœnix, Dunlevy, St. Jago de Cuba.
Sloop Eagle, Smith, New York.

CITIZEN'S COACHES

FOR NEW YORK,

DAILY, at 4 o'clock, and half past ten o'clock, A. M. via Bristol, Princeton, Brunswick, Elizabethtown, Newark, and Jersey city.

First Line leaves the offices, No. 23 South Third street, and 22 North Third street, every morning at 4 o'clock, and arrives in New York early the same afternoon.

Second Line leaves the same offices every day, at half past 10 o'clock, lodge at New Brunswick, and arrive in New York, by 10 o'clock next morning.

N. B. For seats apply at the offices, 21 South Third street, sign of Robinson Crusoe, or 31 North Third street, opposite the City Hotel. jan 26—tf

Valuable Country Stand

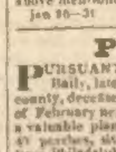
FOR RENT.

THE store property at Woodsville, Hopewell, Hunterdon county, N. J. where the main Trenton and Somerset roads crosses the Turnpike. This property possesses uncommon advantages for a profitable business, either with a large or small capital, being situated in one of the most public places in the county, neighbourhood good, and no store within several miles to interfere with the business, the buildings good and every way convenient—situated 12 miles from Trenton, and 21 from the river Delaware, and 21 from New Brunswick, and is considered one of the best stands in the state—possession given the first of April next, or sooner if required. For particulars apply to the Post Master at the above mentioned place, either by letter or personally.

jan 26—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of William Baily, late of the Township of East Caln, and Chester county, deceased, will be exposed to sale on Monday, the 4th of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. upon the premises, a valuable plantation, Lot No. 1, containing 193 acres, and 47 perches, situated on the Old Lancaster Road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, five miles west of Downingtown, and twelve north-west of West Chester, bounded by lands of Robert Miller, James Hoskins, John Hoskins, and others.



The Improvements are a large and substantial stone House and Barn, a Tenant House, a stone Milk-house, to which water is conducted through logs, from a large and never-failing spring a short distance from it; there is a well of water at the door, a lime kiln, and an Apple Orchard, perhaps not exceeded by any in the County. The place contains a fair proportion of wood land, the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into enclosures of a handsome shape, and under good fence, the whole convenient to mills, and places of public worship.

Also, at the same time and place, Lot No. 2, containing two acres and ninety-nine perches; this Lot is situated south west of Lot No. 1, and bounded, in part, by it; it is well worth the attention of store keepers or mechanics, as it lies immediately adjacent to cross roads, and the Black Horse tavern. For further information inquire of William Baily, 80 Market street, Philadelphia, or of Richard Baily, living on the premises. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

RICHARD BAILY, } Executors,
WILLIAM BAILY. }

jan 26—it

THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, January 26,

Will be presented the new Dramatic Romance of

PETER WILKINS;

OR, THE FLYING INDIANS.

After which, a new Comic, Heroic, Operatic, Tragic, Pantomimic, Burletta-Spectacular Extravaganza, (in Facts,) called

DON GIOVANNI;

OR, A SPECTRE ON HORSEBACK.

With Mozart's Grand Overture

Inkle and Yarico—the part of Yarico by Mrs. Gibbs, her first appearance in this city.—After which, 'Twas I, or the Truth a Lie, and the new Farce of the Hundred Pound Note—the part of Miss Arlington by Miss George, will be played on Monday, for Miss George's benefit, and last appearance.

PULMEL,

A Specific Remedy to CURE and PREVENT the

CONSUMPTION.

THIS valuable new remedy was lately discovered by a gentleman of great Medical, Chemical and Botanical knowledge, in Philadelphia. It has been found effectual in producing immediate relief, remaining gradually all the symptoms, and curing this formidable disease; also in preventing the formation of the disease in those liable to it.

The PULMEL is a new article of Materia Medica, formed by the chemical combinations of several powerful vegetable substances, acting on the lungs and the whole system; it contains no deleterious nor poisonous substances. The smell and taste are sweet, balsamic and pleasant; it may be used in any way, and even in large doses without injury; but ought always to be largely diluted when taken internally. Many preparations may be made with it, the Syrup for internal use, and the Balsam for inhalation, have been adopted at present as very convenient. The Syrup may be taken warm or cold, in milk, chocolate, lemonade, &c. a table spoonful is a dose, from 2 to 6 doses may be taken daily. The steam of the Balsam must be inhaled in any convenient way; doses the same as the Syrup; but none is to be taken internally, while the Syrup may also be inhaled, although weaker for that purpose. To prevent the disease in those predisposed, a daily dose of the Syrup will do.

The medical properties of the PULMEL are tonic, refrigerant, alterative, sedative, balsamic, healing, resolvent, deobstruent, pectoral, diaphoretic, antiseptic, analeptic, diuretic and anti-scorbutic. The effects on the system are healthy expectoration, absence of cough, renewal of strength, removal of hectic fever, and healing of the lungs.

A careful, light but nourishing diet must be adhered to while using the PULMEL; and no table auxiliaries must be employed, according to the periods of the disease, which are five—1 Incipient, 2 Inflammatory, 3 Confirmed, 4 Hectic, 5 Typhus; and according to the kinds of Consumption or Phthisis, which are 24, such as Catarrhal, Dyspeptic, Scrofulous, Nervous, Asthmatic, Dorsal, Tracheal, Ulcerous, &c. The PULMEL will avail in all, and even cure the cancer in the lungs, by a peculiar application: but it cures only Consumptions; when a doubtful kind, or a complication of diseases exist, a special treatment is required, and wise physicians must be consulted. The discoverer of the PULMEL will furnish written consultations and ample directions, upon a medical statement of any peculiar case, for a fee of $10.

In general all the kinds of Phthisis may be known, by three general symptoms—1 habitual cough, 2 pain in the breast, 3 emaciation. Cold and exercise must be avoided, as well as calomel, bleeding, and spiritous liquors; the *Digitalis, Sanguinor* a leaks and blisters used but sparingly. The milk and broth diet, as well as exercise, will be useful in the first stages. In the last stages, rich concentrated food is required.

A single pound of Syrup of Pulmel will afford relief; but several pounds are required to effect a radical cure, according to the state and stage of the disease. The Balsam will always be needed when there is sores or tubercles in the lungs. It is confidently expected that 90 patients out of 100 can recover by the use of the PULMEL, and Consumption become as easily curable as a common fever; while now at least 80 out of 100 patients die of it.

The Syrup and Balsam of PULMEL sell for $3 the pound, or $1 the half pound bottle. The manufacture of it is in dians, but orders may be supplied with in 30 days. Discount 25 per cent. in wholesale. All communications and applications for the PULMEL, must be made to

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia.

Retailed by the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

FRENCH EVENING SCHOOL,

No. 73 Pine street.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened an evening school at the Academy of Messrs. Wilson & Gayley, where he devotes his attention to the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French language. He engages to spare no pains in making his pupils conversant with the fundamental principles, the idioms, and pronunciation of that tongue, and he trusts, from the speedy progress which he flatters himself his pupils will make under his direction, to merit a share of public patronage. To such as may be entrusted to his charge, if industrious attentive, and possessing a capacity to learn, he warrants an expeditious acquirement of that language, which of late from its beauty and utility, has acquired so universal a regard as to be considered one of the ingredients of a genteel education. Being as yet a stranger in this city, he begs leave to observe that testimonials of his qualifications as a teacher of the French can be produced from the most respectable quarters; he deems it sufficient to mention from amongst them, certificates from each of the two following gentlemen, viz: Mr. R. Value, professor of the French language in the city of New York, and Mr. I. L. Fontaine, classical teacher of the same at the Columbian Academy. In this city, By applying to Mr. Gayley, the terms will be made known, and the above mentioned testimonials produced if required. Class to commence at half past six o'clock.

I. B. O'TOOLE.

N. B. Private tuition of the Latin Language would be attended to by the same person. jan 26—3t*

REMOVAL.

Lsa. Mel. Gravelle,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that she has removed her Establishment from No. 117, to 140 Chesnut Street, two doors from the south-east corner of Fifth Street. jan 25—1t.

A GARDEN FARM,

CONTAINING eleven acres, situated on the Point no Point Road, two miles and a half above Kensington, is offered for sale on easy and accommodating terms.

Also, an house and lot, No. 95 North Front street, to yield an interest of 6 per cent. SAMUEL M. LYNN,
jan 25—3t* 156 N. 4th street.

LEVY'S,

89 Chesnut street,

THE following are the drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery, 30th Class, which drew in this city on Wednesday last, the 23d inst.

17 27 29 14 45 20

Combination 72 17 45 a prize of $500, besides several of 100 80, &c. &c. &c. sold at

LEVY'S No. 89 Chesnut st. 3d door below Third.

Uncurrent money taken at par for tickets.

Tickets in the next Class, for sale at scheme price.

Orders promptly attended to. jan 26—1t

DRAWING.

THE following were the numbers drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, 30th Class.

17 27 29 14 45 20

20 29 45, a prize of $2500, sold at B. Davis & Co.'s Office, 44 North Third street, opposite Heikell's Hotel.

jan 26—1t

LUCKY AGAIN.

DRAWN numbers of the Union

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Solution to the Enigma in our last—RAIN BOW.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PUZZLE.

'Two there were, who liv'd of old,
Was born and never died;
Two there were, as we are told,
That spoke and never lied:

And two there were, who liv'd of old,
That ne'er was born but died—
The mystic question now unfold,
'Tis by scripture testified. J. S. D.

DEATH OF PATIENCE.

A lady, a shopping, in Broadway once passed,
To perplex and annoy the young men;
Every store of dry goods she had rambled through fast,
From 1 to 209 and at last
Found'd in at 210.

Here goods after goods were exposed to her view,
Prints, laces, and silks, at her call—
Thirty patterns she took, the Lord knows for who!
Then the strings of her [illegible] indispensable drew,
With the prices of each mark'd on all.

'Have you any gloves?' (mark the question she made;)
Those for gentlemen quickly were shown;
'Ladies' sir, if you please!'—and long whites were displayed—
'O the short ones!'—short English before her were laid—
But, Lord, 'French, sir,' next was the tone.

French kid, still unmov'd, Dicky drew from a case,
Where they lay pack'd superbly together;
But he soon had to wish them well back in their place,
When for silk she exclaimed with a wonderful face,
'Silk! Lord bless me, you see these are leather!'

Dick now stood aghast—twenty others the while
Rear'd for goods, like a battling host,
The counter was heap'd to a terrible pile,
His countenance lost its accustomed smile,
And his patience now gave up the ghost.

'Confusion!' he stammers—with rage nearly burst,
And his face not in graces of loves,
'Were ever poor mortals like shopkeepers curst?
Why, in Lucifer's name did you not ask at first,
For Ladies' short white silk gloves?'

REASON FOR THE MODERN FASHION.

An elderly lady expressing her surprise at the present fashions, observed, that there was now no display of dress, as the custom of the present day only intended to show the shape, not to set off the attire, and wondered that the ladies should ever have relinquished their former habiliments of whalebone hoops and stiff brocade, for muslin dresses like *tinder*. A gentleman remarked, this was probably done to *catch the sparks*.

EPIGRAM.

He who talks much, so says the ancient rule,
Must often babble like an empty fool.—
"I speak but little," shallow Bufo cries:
In *that*, no doubt, the world would call him wise.

PUSS, AND MEW.

In 1739, when penalties were laid on the dealers in spirituous liquors, an ingenious mode of avoiding the information was adopted. The customers, on entering the house, cried *puss*, to which a voice from within replied, *mew*; a drawer was then thrust forward, into which the customer put his money; the drawer, being pulled in, was soon thrust out again with the quantity of spirits required.

THE SENATOR.

A Senator, who was esteemed the wisest man in the house, had a custom of shaking his head when another spoke; which giving offence to a particular person, he complained of the indignity. Hereupon, one who had been acquainted with the first gentleman from a child, as he told the house, assured them it was only the effect of an ill habit—"For," says he, "though he often shakes his head, there is nothing in it."

THE WEATHER.

The season, 'tis granted, is not very gay,
But we cannot in justice complain of the weather;
For it changes delight us, we have in one day,
Spring, summer, and autumn, and winter together.

On reading a Charade, whose answer was Blunderbuss, a lady very innocently observed that of all words ending in *buss* she preferred a *re-buss*.

SCANDAL.

Believe not each aspiring tongue,
As most weak persons do;
But still believe that story wrong,
Which ought not to be true.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.

No. II.

Botanic Name } TUSSILAGO NIVEA.
English Name } *Snowy Coltsfoot.*
French Name } *Tussilage blanc.*

An elegant plant, native of the high mountains of Europe, and cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its snowy white blossoms, and large leaves, green above and snowy white beneath. It may be cultivated in the open ground all over the United States.

The *T. fragrans* is another pretty plant of the same genus, native of Italy, with fragrant blossoms, and a favorite tenant of gardens. Two species of this genus grow in the northern states and Canada, the *T. frigida*, and *T. farfara*, which are also pretty; they are all medical, particularly the last, and considered pectoral, demulcent, &c.

They are vernal plants, blossoming early in the spring, sometimes before the leaves come out. The genus belongs to the natural order of *Corymbose* plants, and to *Syngenesia* of Linnæus; but offer many anomalies, having either radiate or floculose flowers as *Senecio*, and often separate, staminate or pistillate individuals. The actual species has been called *T. purnilora* by some botanists on that account.

The leaves are all radical, on long petiols, cordate-triangular, unequally toothed, with the lower side woolly and snowy white. The stem, or rather scape, rises about one or two feet; it has some lanceolate scales, and bears a fine oblong raceme of large white crowded compound flowers.

It is the emblem of PATIENCE.

When Marshal Blucher returned from London into Germany, he made a fortnight's stay at Frankfort on the Maine, where the people pressed daily to see him, as well as his carriage, a coach accommodating four persons, which had belonged to Buonaparte, and was captured with several other equipages after the battle of Waterloo. The author, who had known Marshal Blucher for 30 years past, happening to be at Frankfort at the time of the Marshal's visit, hastened to pay his respects to his Excellency. One evening, being alone with him, and conversing on several political matters, more particularly on the subject of the battle of Waterloo: "Prince," said he, "I have read not only all the official accounts, but almost every description published of that glorious affair, still I do not consider myself perfectly *au fait* as to the subject. Pray tell me, was it you and your brave army, my dear Prince, that gained the battle, or were Wellington and the English the conquerors?" With the greatest affability the Prince replied, "Would you, my friend, learn the fact of the case? If so let me tell you, that neither Wellington nor myself gained the battle. Napoleon lost it: and what is extraordinary, this same Napoleon, who is one of the greatest tacticians of our day, has lost it from a false step in tactics. Grouchy and Bulow, and Grouchy, those are the whe ls upon which turned the fortunes of the day."—*Anecdotes of Foreign Courts.*

DIALOGUE.

Lothario.—Ah dearest Anna, for your love I'm dying.
And at your feet I lie.—
Anna.—I see you're *lying*.

During the revolutionary war, eighty old German soldiers, who, after having long served under different monarchs of Europe, had retired to America, and converted their swords into ploughshares, voluntarily formed themselves into a company, and distinguished themselves in various actions, on the side of liberty. This captain was nearly one hundred years old, and had been in the army forty years, and present in seventeen battles. The drummer was ninety-four, and the youngest man in the corps on the verge of seventy. Instead of a cockade, each man wore a piece of black crape, as a mark of sorrow for being obliged at so advanced a period of life to bear arms. "But," said the veterans, "we should be deficient in gratitude, if we did not act in defence of our country, which has afforded us a generous asylum, and protected us from tyranny and oppression." Such a band of soldiers never before, perhaps, appeared in any field of battle.

THE INS AND THE OUTS;

The OUTS, honest fellows, would think it no sin,
To drive the INS *out*, and to screw themselves in;
While the INS (O the rogues!) are agreed to a man,
To keep themselves snug where they are—if they can.

ROOT AND BRANCH.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations. At one of these family meetings, she drank their health, adding "what a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root!" but observing Jack Spencer laugh, insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth, and promised to forgive him, be it what it would. "Why then, madam," said he, "I was thinking how much more the branches would flourish if the root was under ground."

A leveller, perceiving two crows flying side by side, exclaimed, "Aye, that is just as it should be; I hate to see *one crow over another*."

DESCRIPTION OF A YOUNG CREOLE LADY.

We may see a very fine young woman awkwardly dangling her arms with the air of a Negro servant, lolling almost the whole day upon beds or settees, her head muffled up with two or three handkerchiefs, her dress loose, and without stays. At noon we find her gubbling pepperpot, seated on the floor with her sable hand maids around her. In the afternoon she takes her siesta as usual, while two of these damsels refresh her with the gentle breathing of the fan, and a third provokes the drowsy powers of Morpheus by delicious scratchings on the sole of either foot. When she arouses from slumber her speech is whining, languid, and childish. When arrived at maturer age, the consciousness of her ignorance makes her abscond from the sight or conversation of every rational creature. Her ideas are narrowed to the ordinary subjects that pass before her, the business of the plantation, the tittle-tattle of the parish—the tricks, superstitions, diversions and profligate discourses of black servants, equally illiterate and unpolished.—*Long's Jamaica.*

PINE APPLES.

A great improvement may be made in keeping pine apples by twisting off their crowns, which are generally suffered to remain and to live upon the fruit till they have sucked out all the goodness. It will be very easy for fruiterers to keep a few crowns by them in water, which can be pegged or stuck on with dough, for show, when the fruit is served up, or artificial ones may be made. A pine apple will keep for a long time after its crown is removed, and will also be greatly improved in flavour, for the more aqueous parts of the fruit gradually evaporate, and leave it much more saccharine and vinous in its flavor; which natural process is totally destroyed by the vegetation of the crown just upon the same principle that an onion or carrot loses its flavour when it begins to sprout in the spring.

EMBELLISHED WITH
SPLENDID
ENGRAVINGS.

The first No. of the *New Series* of this popular work is just published, and contains an excellent likeness of MAJOR GEN. ANDREW JACKSON; an engraving giving a S. W. view of the BANK of PENNSYLVANIA, in South Second street; and also, a *Sea Scene*, the DESTRUCTION OF THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN; besides two cuts of the SCHOOL of FLORA, and the admired air, sung by Mr. Horn, at his late visit to Philadelphia, entitled "LET US HASTE TO KELVIN GROVE," *set to music.*

The CASKET is a monthly publication, comprising about 48 large octavo pages in each No. and was commenced two years ago, since which it has increased so extensively that an edition of five thousand copies is now regularly printed off. The embellishments this year will consist of principally American subjects, and be engraved expressly for the work. No expense or exertions have been spared by the publishers to merit the patronage of a liberal public. The Engraver has been engaged to furnish a portrait of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq. which will be published about two months hence, with a Biography.

Terms, $2 50 per annum, *in advance.* Subscriptions received at the Office of the S. E. Post, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office.
ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, *Publishers.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY JUDAH DOBSON,
NO. 108 CHESNUT STREET,
PRICE 81 25,
THE FORGET-ME-NOT,
FOR 1828;
ELEGANTLY BOUND WITH GILT EDGES.
Embellished with 13 beautiful Engravings, Six of which are COLOURED;
And consisting of upwards of 300 pages, 18mo
Jan. 1, 1828—tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE KIMBERTON STAGES from Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Gulf Mills, Valley Forge, Kenderton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland.

Leaves Philadelphia every third, fifth and seventh days of the week, at 8 o'clock in the morning, dines at Kimberton, lodges at Morgantown, and arrives in Lancaster next morning.

Returning, leaves Lancaster every first, third and fifth days of the week at 8 o'clock, lodges at Morgantown, breakfasts next morning at Kimberton, and arrives in Philadelphia to dinner.

Apply at the Union Hotel, Vanhuskirk's, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia, and at Jacob Duchman's, Lancaster.
dec 29—tf

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers have relinquished the retailing department of their business, and removed their establishment to
NOS. 8 & 10 SOUTH FOURTH ST.
A few doors below Market St.
(Entrance from Greenlief Court.)

WHERE they are ready to receive and execute the orders of their customers. Their stock is well adapted to the supply of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Colleges, and other Seminaries of Learning—And as all their leading articles are of their own manufacture, they are enabled to sell them on terms advantageous to the trade—particularly an extensive variety of Quarto Family Bibles and School Books; Maps, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, &c.
KIMBER & SHARPLESS.
Jan 5—tf

CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW.
Novel and Evening Exhibition.
No. 48 South Fifth street.

MR. MAELZEL begs leave to inform the public, in consequence of the crowded attendance at his exhibition, and the exclusion of numbers of persons on that account, in order to accommodate all who may be desirous to witness his Conflagration of Moscow, that he will give two exhibitions daily, one to commence at 12 o'clock, noon—the other at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The order of the exhibition will be as follows: The amusing Little Base Fiddler, Automaton Trumpeter, Automaton Slack Rope dancers, concluding with the Conflagration of MOSCOW.

Admittance 50 cents, Children half price. Doors open half an hour previously.

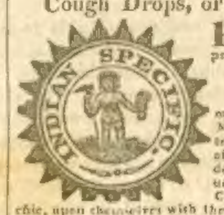
The two front benches are exclusively appropriated to Children. Jan 19—tf

Joseph & Thomas Wood & Co.
Have removed from No. 8 North Second street, to
NO. 65 MARKET STREET,

NORTH side, where merchants are informed, a superior assortment of the following described articles may be had on reasonable terms.

Black Italian lustrings, Florence, and Gros de Naples.
Brown, black and assorted Florence, Gros de Naples, and Levantines.
Black, white and assorted satins.
Black crape, 2, 3, 4 and 5-4 wide.
Assorted black and white grenadine for ladies' dresses.
Figured and striped Gros de Naples.
Silk hose and gloves.
Haskin, kid, beaver and buckskin gloves.
Fancy Gros de Naples, merino, cashmere, grenadine and gauze handkerchiefs.
Grenadine scarfs.
Black and white bobbinet veils.
4, 4-4 plain white bobbinets.
Thread, blond, bobbinet, and gimp laces.
Black, white, and assorted crapes and crape lisse.
Braids, gimp, silk cords and braiding.
Italian, French and Canton sewing silk.
Black and assorted silk velvet and velvet vestings.
Silk, figured and plain gauze gloth.
Plain and figured silk vestings.
Figured Gros de Naples, gauze and satin ribbons, &c. &c.
Belt, watch, cap and love.
Edged and plain satins and sarsts.
Linen cambric and cambric handkerchiefs.
Wax and Glass beads.
Canton crape robes, shawls and scarfs.
Black sewed raw satins, mantees and Levantine.
Black and mixt silk camblets.
Figured nankin and Canton crapes.
4 and 6-4 levantine shawls.
Setchaen pongees.
Black levantines and silk handkerchiefs.
Stripe and plaid ginghams, &c. &c. jan 19—3t

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,



FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas and approaching consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster county, ss. Personally appeared before me, Nathaniel Lightner, Esq. Mayor of the City of Lancaster, and being duly sworn or affirmed severally deposed, and declared, that they had made use of Dr Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific, upon themselves with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that, in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Martin Light, of Lancaster, aged 50 years, a long time grievously afflicted with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his side and breast, spitting of matter in his lungs, night sweats, and hectic fever, and much emaciated and his life despaired of, was completely cured by using 3 bottles, now better than six years and remains well as to the disease of his breast and lungs—affirmed and subscribed to.
April, 7th, 1826.

Samuel Dennis, aged 36, of Strasburg township; Martin Kraybuer, aged 41 years, of Conestoga township, a long time exceedingly ill—Isaac Broom, aged 27 years, of the city of Lancaster—cured by using three bottles. Charles Hunchard, aged 56 years, Donegal township—cured by using 2 bottles. Christian Hess, aged 42 years, of Manour township—cured by using 3 bottles; Richard Johnson, aged 38 years, of Donegal township—Jacob Wilhelm, aged 44 years of the city of Lancaster—Joseph Farr, aged 46 years, of Strasburg township—Elizabeth Kahler, aged 56 years, of Millerstown, Manour Township. Each of the above named persons laboured under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in the sides and breasts for a long time, and expectoration of slime and matter from the lungs, hectic fever and night sweats, &c. &c. and were cured in a short time by using a few bottles of the Indian Specific. Severally sworn or affirmed and subscribed to, in 1826.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, the 25th of January, 1827, in the city of Lancaster.
NATHANIEL LIGHTNER, Mayor.
(SEAL.)

Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has appointed as Agents for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, Messrs. FULLERTON & CLAXTON, Druggists, No. 174 Market street, fifth door above Fifth street, E. DURAND, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Sixth street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, for Philadelphia.

He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public by a counterfeit imitation of this valuable medicine.
dec 27—29trow

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO lads of suitable age, will be taken at the Ladies' fancy Shoemaking business, if application be made soon where they will have a good opportunity to learn their trade well, and be otherwise suitably provided for. Good recommendations will be required. JOHN FOULKROD,
jan 19—3t* 24 Lombard street.

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,
Jan 19—6m* 212 North Front street.

Tonic and Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

THESE Pills prepared by Dr. John Kell, Wheeling, Va. and very extensively used in that section of the country, are now offered for sale at
WILLIAM BIDDLE's Drug and Chemical store,
S. W. corner of Fourth and Race streets.
Jan 12—3t*

Salem Banking Company.

THE Directors of the Salem Banking Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Company, for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on the 16th instant.
By order of the board of Directors.
Jan 13—3t* E. P. SMITH, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday, the 1st of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a house and lot of ground situate in the Village of Haddington, on the Haverford road, 6 miles from Philadelphia. The Lot is 30 feet front by 126 in length; the house is frame, 18 feet by 18 1-2 with a kitchen adjoining, all nearly new and well built, with a well of water and pump at the door; there is also a good frame stable on the premises. Any person who wishes to view the said premises, can see them by applying to the subscriber being thereon. Conditions made known at the time of sale.
Jan 19—6t* WILLIAM SAUNDERS, jr.

SALLING MACHINES.

ONE or two Cotton Ball Winding Machines wanted, apply to ADAM REDLEY,
Jan 19—3t* 23 Strawberry Alley.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE PILOT for the West Indies, including British Channel, Bay of Biscay, and all the Atlantic islands, done from actual surveys and observations of the most experienced Navigators. Apply to J. A. PARKER,
Jan 19—3t 209 North Eighth st.

BOOK KEEPING.

GENTLEMEN are respectfully informed, that the subscriber, in addition to his evening class in Book-keeping, which is very highly respectable, is induced to give a further attendance of from 2 to 4 P. M. Gentlemen, therefore, who have engaged for that time, will please give their attendance; and those who value the importance of a correct mercantile knowledge of this art, so competent to the success, the satisfaction, and the reputation of men of business, would do well to make early application. None admitted under the age of 13. Terms moderate. Office No. 6 Arcade, open from 2 to 4, and 5 to 8, P. M.
jan 19—3t T. M'LANAHAN.

Bath Buildings at Long Branch, N. J.
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, that large, extensive, and splendid bathing and summer establishment, known as the Bath Buildings, situate on the sea shore at Long Branch. The main buildings, together with several of the other principal buildings, were recently erected under the superintendence and by the direction of the late William Renshaw, Esq. for merly proprietor of the Mansion House in Philadelphia, and their excellent and tasteful arrangement for the purpose for which he intended them is sufficiently demonstrative of his experience and experience in undertaking. They are sufficiently commodious to accommodate about 200 boarders. It would be superfluous to attempt a description of the many advantages which this location presents, suffice it to say, that it has long been known as an extensive watering place, and that in point of salubrity, it yields to none in the United States. The commanding view of the Atlantic, which is seen, (from the buildings situate on its very margin,) stretching as far as humaneye can penetrate, and walking on its surface the ships of every clime and nation, the delightful landscape scenery which the surrounding country every where presents, and the well known healthiness of the place, are not among the least of the inducements which have heretofore made and will continue to make Long Branch a place of great public resort during the summer months, by the best and most fashionable company from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and other places. It is needless to enumerate further the superior advantages which this property possesses, as any person intending to purchase will examine and judge for himself.

A purchaser can have with the above establishment from one to two hundred acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, and the title will be warranted good and valid factory.

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers.
THADDEUS WHITLOCK,
No. 18 Oliver street, New York.
JOHN P. LEWIS, D. M.
Eatontown, Shrewsbury, N. J.
ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,
Long Branch, N. J.
CHARLES H. WHITE,
dec 22—tf No. 169 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

J. H. EARLE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage, and takes this method of informing them that he has taken into partnership, Mr. Allen Wood, whose experience in the science of cutting is well known, as his method is adopted in many of the most respectable stores, both in this city and others throughout the United States; the business therefore will be conducted, as heretofore, under the firm of Wood & Earle, at No. 32 South Sixth street, 2 doors below Chesnut, where the latest fashions may be seen, and all orders punctually executed on reasonable terms.

N. B. A. Wood still continues the Quarterly publication of the Philadelphia fashions, and the Tailor's Architype, he also gives instruction in the art of cutting on scientific principles, with the offer of the standing premium of 100 dollars to any person who shall produce superior principles of draft the fashions. jan 8—3m

NEW SACRED MUSIC.

MR. DYER has the pleasure to inform his friends, and all who may feel disposed to make use of his publications of Choral music, that his new edition of Psalm and Hymn tunes has been some time in press, and will shortly be completed. To render the work more acceptable, he has carefully revised it, made some additions and improvements in the introduction, and in the selection of tunes—procured a new fount of type, and is also having it stereotyped, so that he indulges the belief it will be found more worthy the patronage of schools and congregations than the former edition.

Mr. Dyer sincerely regrets that any delay should occur in furnishing a supply of the new edition (named early), and hopes for the indulgence of his friends and patrons at this juncture, as he assures them that every reasonable exertion has been made to get it out in time for the present season, but in consequence of circumstances beyond his control, it has been most unexpectedly delayed. To accommodate such persons, however, who may be in immediate want of the work, for their societies or schools, or who may be about to commence new schools, arrangements will be made by Mr. J. G. Auner, bookseller, 131 Market street, for supplying in the best manner they can, so much of the work as may enable them to proceed for a short time. For further particulars please apply to Mr. Auner, as above. jan 12—4t*

TO RENT.

A ROPE WALK, situate in Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pa. a most excellent situation for the business, near two hundred feet in length, and nearly new—a two story frame shop adjoining, well calculated for hackling and storing hemp and flax. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Letters addressed to John Connelly, as above, will receive immediate attention—if early application is made; a dwelling adjoining the premises may also be obtained. jan 12—3t*

To Distillers and Druggists.

A LOT of imported Juniper Berries, fresh, and of genuine and rich flavour, just received, and for sale low by
ISAAC THOMPSON,
dec 22—6t N. W. corner of Second and Market streets.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102 1-2 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (South side)

A GENERAL assortment of coffins, of various sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented, always on hand. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Ice Boxes, &c.

N. B. Attendance at all hours.—*Circumstances taken into consideration.* dec 22—6m

To Accomptants and Merchants.

LIQUID INK of superior quality by the gallon, and in porter, pint and half pint bottles, wholesale and retail, by ISAAC THOMPSON,
dec 22—6t N. W. corner of Second and Market streets.

TO ARTISTS.

A COMPLETE assortment of Artist's Pencils and Brushes, warranted of the best quality, and comprising all the varieties of
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Fitch Hair do.
Swan Quill do.
Sable Hair do.
Softeners.
Varnish brushes, single and double filled.
Golden tips, &c.
for sale by
ISAAC THOMPSON,
dec 22—6t N. W. corner of Second and Market streets.

COFFEE & CONFECTIONARY.

NO. 174 Chesnut street—Mr. and Mrs. PARKINSON, truly grateful for the liberal encouragement they have constantly experienced, beg leave to state, that COFFEE is furnished at any moment during the day and evening, served up in the most elegant French style; that nuptial and other parties are supplied in the most tasteful and splendid manner, with Cake in all its variety; Pastry of every description, Puddings of all kinds, Fruits, Preserves, Ices and Jellies, of the very best quality—in short, every article in the Confectionary line to be found in this or any other city. Their establishment being in the most fashionable part of the city, (opposite the Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street,) their rooms splendidly furnished for the accommodation of parties, and the Arcade and Theatre, the resort of taste and fashion, being within a few steps, they cherish the hope, that while those ladies and gentlemen to whom they feel so largely indebted for their patronage may still continue the same, many others will be added to the number. It shall be the unremitting endeavour of Mr. and Mrs. P. to make it a pleasure to those who have once called to call again. dec 1—3m

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Bristol Township, Bucks county, Pa. on the night of the 8th inst. a mulatto boy, named William Gordon, about seventeen years of age. It is likely he may change his name; he has very large feet, is knock-kneed, and has a white scar on his forehead. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or trusting him at their peril. The above reward will be given to any person who will return him to me, but no charges paid. JOSEPH STACKHOUSE.
Jan 19—3t*

A situation for a Physician.

THE subscriber wishing to relinquish the practice of medicine in the spring, offers to let a part of his property, where he now resides, situate in the Village of Milestown, on the Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike road, about six miles north from the city of Philadelphia. The lot contains about seven acres of land of the first quality, handsomely improved, and abounding with a great variety of fruit. As a situation for a physician it has always commanded an extensive practice. For particulars enquire of
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE,
jan 12—3t* Milestown.

CLERMONT ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be opened on the 1st of 4th month (April) next as a boarding school for boys.

The course of studies will be Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, and the Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Terms for Tuition, Boarding and Washing, &c. $25 per quarter in advance. Latin and French $5 per quarter additional. The situation is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the vicinity of the city, 3 miles distant from it on the road leading from Frankford to Germantown.
SAMUEL S. GRISCOM.

Reference in the city to Jacob Ridgway or Thomas Leigh, Esqrs.

Until the 1st of 3d mo. (March) applications for information through the post office, to S. Griscom, Wilmington, Del. shall meet with immediate attention. dec 22—3m*

TO PRINTERS.

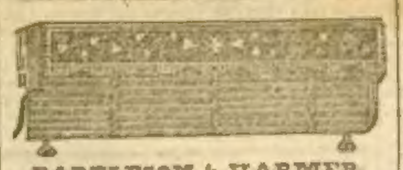
AN imperial Iron Press, in good condition, for sale cheap. Also a quantity of minion lower case (Roman and Italic) *accented* letters, figure vowels, &c. Enquire at this office. dec 29—tf

To Western and Southern
MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber, No. 68, South Fourth Street, has constantly on hand and for sale a large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses, and Children's fashionable Boots, and Shoes, of a superior quality and workmanship, of his own manufacture. Country merchants and others will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the prices will be low for cash or approved paper.
jan 12—4m JOSEPH T. M'MULLIN.

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, devised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.
Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,
June 18—tf* Newcastle county, Del.



BARTLESON & HARMER,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable wood BLINDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb. 3—tf

DR. JOHN I. MAYWEG

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he may at all times be consulted at his office, No. 83, south side of Callowhill, between Front and second streets, Northern Liberties.—Having for upwards of four years, studied with the late Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany, in the University of Pennsylvania, and having during that time attended at the Hospital of Pennsylvania, as his student. Dr. Mayweg trusts the public will not consider it presumptuous to state, that he has been regularly bred to the medical profession. Can be consulted in the morning till half past 9, in the afternoon from 1 to 3, and during the evening.

He also informs the public that after many years study and research, he has succeeded in discovering the following infallible remedies; extracted from and composed of vegetables for the cure of diseases, the first of which has heretofore baffled all the arts of regular practice, to administer an antidote to its dreadful effects.

Induced by repeated solicitations of many of those who have been relieved, and from motives of humanity, Dr. Mayweg thinks proper to adopt this mode of circulation, in order to give them a greater degree of publicity and to render them more extensively useful, than they could possibly be, were they to be confined any longer to his own private practice.

Anti-Epileptic and Nervous Balsam.

THIS Medicine is a safe and efficacious remedy in all affections of the nervous system, particularly in FITS HISTERICS, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, CHAMPS, TETANUS, (OR LOCKED JAW,) &c. The experience which I have had of the efficacy of this medicine for upwards of eighteen years in my own private practice, enables me to recommend it with confidence to the public, as I scarcely know it to fail where the patient strictly adhered to my directions.—Price $2 50 per phial.

As it is customary to give proof of a medicine when offered to the public, to shew its superior remedial powers, I have thought proper to add the following communication, copied from the U. S. Gazette, of the 13th inst.

Cheering news to those Afflicted
WITH EPILEPSY.

I was for a length of time afflicted with convulsions, which increased to such an alarming degree, that in April 1824, I had from three to ten, and frequently twelve fits a day; during this time an eminent physician attended and prescribed for me, but all his prescriptions were in vain: the malady still increased, and for six days in succession, I had as many as twenty convulsions a day.

Whilst I was in this distressing and apparently hopeless situation, my parents were informed that Doctor John I. Mayweg, in Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, prepared a medicine, called ANTI-EPILEPTIC and NERVOUS BALSAM; they accordingly procured a phial of it. By adhering strictly to his directions, and using about half an ounce of the Balsam, the disease left me. It is now upwards of three years, and I can confidently state, that I have not during all this time felt the least returning symptom of that dreadful disease.

Impelled by a sense of justice to the merits of Dr. Mayweg's Medicine, and from motives of humanity, I think it my duty to make my case publicly known, as it may be the means of informing those suffering under a similar complaint, where to seek for relief.
SARAH BALT.
No. 8, Sanderson's Court, between St. John's and Second streets, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties.

Remittent, Intermittent or Ague
AND FEVER DROPS.

In the course of my practice I have found this medicine to be possessed of invaluable properties in speedily checking and effectually removing the most obstinate cases of REMITTENT, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, and AGUES, where the greatest part of the remedies now used in common practice have failed.—I conceive it my duty to offer this medicine to the public, as thousands are every season suffering for months under these diseases, which frequently lay the foundation for other disorders fatal to the afflicted.

These drops are also an excellent remedy for the periodical HEADACHE, under which hundreds suffer the most excruciating torments for years, without being able to obtain relief—They are so perfectly innocent that no evil effect may be apprehended from them when used according to the direction—They may be given to tender infants and feeble adults.—Price $1 per phial.

Infallible Vegetable Worm Tea
AND POWDERS.

A safe and efficient remedy for destroying of every species of Worm incident to the human body, and may be given with safety to tender infants and women in the most delicate state, if even the disease should not originate from worms, but some other cause, the patient will receive a benefit, as there cannot be a better medicine than the VEGETABLE WORM POWDERS, for opening obstructions clearing the stomach and bowels of slime and crudities, destroying the slow inward fevers and at the same time acts as a good security against worms and their effects, which frequently produce the most alarming disorders that assail children, by which thousands are annually swept off, which the bills of mortality of our principal cities will plainly demonstrate.—Price 75 cents.

A supply of the above Medicines are constantly kept on hand—proper directions accompany each.
JOHN I. MAYWEG, M. D.
Philadelphia, July 21th, 1827—ew3teow1y*

HARDWARE STORE.

LESLEY & MEREDITH, No 241 Market, above 6th street, have just opened a complete Assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

CONSISTING of Locks, Latches, and Hinges, of all kinds; Screws, Pullies, Nails, Brass ware, Edge tools, Planes, Files, Anvils, vices, shovel and tongs, spades and shovels, knives and forks, razors, scissors, pen and pocket knives, spoons, hollow ware, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell, Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices. oct 27—6m.

WILLIAMS OGLE,
Clock and Watch Maker, 9, South 6th St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the above place, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Watches, Jewelry, &c.
N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. Phila. Nov. 24—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.—450 lbs. Minion, Bonsdesen's cast; 270 lb. Long Primer, do; 450 lb. Small Pica, do; 220 lb. do. do. do; 120 lb. do do. White's do; 400 lb. do. do. do.

☞ The two last only have been used in stereotyping. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to J. HOWE,
nov 24—tf Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

CHARCOAL.

ORDERS for Oak or Pine COAL, left at No. 48 Dock street, will be immediately supplied, in the city or country adjoining, by the subscriber, who brings in, and keeps on hand a good supply.
nov 3—tf THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums of money of large and small amounts, to Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate, in the city and county of Philadelphia. Apply to
CHARLES P. LESLEY,
At his Office No. 8 south Fifth street.
aug11—tf

Highly Interesting
TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and Pectoral Powders have, from an extensive use for 8 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skilful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by E. & C. Yarnell, & Co. L. Thomson, T. W. Dyott, Bettle & Jenkins, and Smith & Pearsall. nov 17—3m

"Tales for Leisure Hours,"

COMPRISING twelve serials a volume of 162 pages, neatly bound in boards, price 50 cents, or 75 cents extra binding, may be had of CAREY, LEA and CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth; JUDAH DOBSON, No. 108 Chesnut street; and at the Office.

PULMONARY
BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE of Phthisis or Pulmonary Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatic Inflammation or Inflammation and Tuberces on the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, and Catarrhal Affections on the Breast. *PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETOR,*

DR. B. M. SMITH,
No. 176 Race street, Philadelphia.

The proprietor is perfectly aware of the variety of Medicines that have already been offered to the public, as well as the repeated impositions that have been practised upon the afflicted. To offer one more remedy professed as a specific, in